The WEEKLY Post.

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WINTER-GREEN.

To-day the winter woods are wet,
And chill with airs that miss the sun;
The autumn of the year is done,
Its leaves all fallen, its flower-stars set,
Its frosty hours begun.

Should last year's gold narcissus yearn
For next year's roses, oh! how vain!
No brief dead flowers arise again,
But each sweet little life in turn.
Must shoot and bloom and wane.

Sweet, had the years that slip so fast
Brought you too soon or me too late,
How had we gnashed our teeth at fate,
And wandered down to death at last
Forlorn, disconsolate!

Surely before the stars were sure,
Before the moon was set in heaven,
Your unborn soul to mine was given,
Your clear white spirit, rare and pure,
For me was formed and shriven.

Ah! surely no time ever was
When we were not; and our soul's light
Made those cold spaces infinite
That lie between the years like glass,
Seen only in God's sight!

Howe'er it be, my one desire,
If chance has brought us face to face,
Or if the scheme of things found place
To store our twin hearts' light and fire
In strange foreseeing grace.—

Howe'er it be, for us at least
The woodland pathways are not dark,
New lights are on the boughs and bark,
And in the rainless sunshot east,
We hear a mounting lark.

—*Edmund W. Gosse.*

SEVERE WINTERS OF EUROPE.

The Floods and Poor Harvests of this and Other Years.

Some Specimens of Cold Weather on the Continent.

[N. Y. World.]

What with floods and poor harvests, the people of Europe are likely to have reason to remember the winter of 1879. The Seine, we hear now, is completely frozen over, as it was in1861, in 1829 and in many other frosty years celebrated by Flammarion, Arago and other chroniclers. In 806 we find record made of the freezing over of the rapid Rhone; in 1133 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; in 1234 wagons crossed the Adriatic at Venice; in 1305 all the rivers of France were frozen over; nineteen years later horsemen traveled from Denmark to Lubeck and Dantzic. In 1334 the frost at Paris lasted eighty days, and all the rivers in Italy and the South of France were frozen over. In 1468 the soldiers in the army of Flanders had their wine served to them in blocks cut with hatchets, whereat doubtless they "swore terribly." The same thing is chronicled as having occurred in France in 1544. In 1594 the Mediterranean, we are assured, was frozen "from Marseilles of Venice." This we do not believe. But in 1769 there were terrific frosts. In 1775 according to the journal Manilio Sala de Cellatica the lagoons of Venice were frozen and drinking-water was sold at 2 francs a pail. June 12, 1756, he records: "I am still wearing "my winter clothing, the warmth of summer not yet having come." There were "continual heavy rains," ruining the crops, and the grand eruption of Mount Etna was followed by floods, so that the season was not unlike that of 1879 in its principle features. The Seine was frozen over in 1657; in 1867 the ice upon it remained solid for five weeks. Other winters as severe in the neighborhood ofParis were those of 1742, 1744, 1788 and 1829. Especially was the cold intense in 1788-9, when from November 25 till January 13, with the exception of Christmas Day, it froze hard every day at Paris, the water being congealed in the deepest wells and the wine in the warmest cellars. The Rhone and Garonne were frozen over, and for miles out from shore the Atlantic was covered with ice. The inhabitants of Toulouse had to warm their bread at the fire and then cut it with hatchets; the fish froze in the ponds. In 1794-5 Pichegru captured the enemy's vessels in the Texel with cavalry, and four years later a regiment of dragoons crossed the Rhine at Cassel upon the ice. With the horrors of the winter of 1812–13, during which the fragments of the Grand Armee struggled back from Moscow, all readers are familiar, and especially with a description of a winter's day of that sad season in Erckmann-Chatrian which is worthy of Defoe. Other cold seasons in France were those of 1829; of 1840, when, as Napoleon's remains entered Paris on the 15th of December, men in the crowds fell dead of congestion and others benumbed tumbled from the branches of trees and other coigns of vantage to which they had climbed; of 1853-4-5, when the Allies suffered so much in the Crimea, and of 1870-1, when Gambetta's raw levies underwent trials as severe from the Loire to the Swiss border.

The British, as befits a people who talk chiefly of the weather, have better, more graphic and more pathetic records of cold winter—at least in modern times—than any other race. The "thirteen drifty days" of 1620 are conspicuous in Border annals, when snow and sleet descended incessantly upon a ground covered with frozen snow. The shepherds built walls of dead sheep behind which to shelter the few remaining living creatures, which, mad for food, tore at each other's fleeces. Nine-tenths of all the sheep in Scotland perished. Of 20,000 that had whitened Eskdale Moor there were left alive forty young wethers on one farm and five old ewes on another. For twenty years, say the chroniclers, the farm of Thaup, which now rents for £700 a year, lay idle, without stock or tenant, till a daring farmer took it at the annual rental of a gray coat and a pair of hose. Sir James Montgomery's glen of Tweedsmuir became a common and remained so for a century. In 1740—the winter when boiling punch exposed to the air at Leyden, in Holland, froze in eight minutes—Britain suffered as severely, cold and famine destroying many lives and ruin overtaking hundreds of the Northern farmers. In January, 1795, one cold day ruined all the sheep farmers along the borders. In the district of Crawford Muir alone seventeen shepherds pershed with their flocks—one of 1,440 sheep, one of 800, others of 600. "Whole flocks," it is said "where overwhelmed with snow, and no one knew where till the snow dissolved, when they were found dead. Many hundreds were driven into waters and lakes by the violence of the storm. In what are called the beds of the Esk in the Solway firth there were found dead 1,840 sheep, 6 black cattle, 3 horses, 2 men, 1 woman, 45 dogs, 180 hares, besides a number of meaner animals." The chronicier, it will be observed, ranks men and women between horses and dogs.

"Something better than his dog; a little 'meaner' than his horse !"

The "great frost" of 1814 has been described by many English writers, and may be regarded as one of the classical cold years of history, though in point of fact the great storm only lasted five weeks and the minimum reading of the thermometer at Somerset House, London, was 15 degrees below zero, so that in reality the "Christmas cold" of 1860 was worse. In 1814 the Solway was frozen over; horsemen crossed the Severn at Gloucester on the ice; the snow on the roads between London and Oxford lay from ten to twenty feet deep, and when on the 5th of February the ice broke up on the Tyne at Newcastle it was found to be two feet in thickness, as a special record on vellum by the Society of Antiquaries beareth witness to this day. The winters of 1838 and 1839 were memorable for their severity. In the first week of January, 1838 "butterflies were fluttering about the banks of the Tweed and the whins were in bloom; frost came on on the 8th, and by the 15th of February the Tweed was frozen so solid that 2,000 spectators assisted on the ice at a leviathan game of foot-ball for a stake of 200 stones of oatmeal. In the middle of January, 1839, we hear of Mr. Knox, a well known ornithologist, picking up on the shore near Pagham Harbor, in Sussex, several fish of different kinds, some dead, others dying, but all perfectly fresh, having been frozen and cast up by the waves. In 1855, late in January the cold came, but in a short time the Thames was frozen for eighty miles above London for a fortnight, a coach-and-four was plying on the ice at Oxford and cricket was played on the wider reaches of the river. In 1860 the cold was sharp, though of short duration. Christmas day was the coldest day of the century. The winter of 1866-7 was also a severe one not only in England but upon the Continent. At Mentone the orange aud lemon trees, and many of the olives even, were frozen to the roots. In Great Britain the season was open till December 30; then a storm began of phenomenal fierceness. London business men in the suburbs could not reach the city; the shopkeepers began to take stock in despair of customers; 60,000 unemployed artisans had to subsist on charity. For some days the London papers appeared without Continental correspondence. Again, in 1874, there were sharp "spells." Last winter also was much colder than usual, especially in the northern parts of Great Britain; indeed the interruptions to traffic on the Scottish railways were early in January declared to be without parallel. It is, however, very many years since winter set in in the Old World so early in the season and with such severity, and when it is remembered that food is scarce in almost every country of Europe it will be very evident that for the masses of the population unusual suffering and sickness are in store.

One fallacy of a venerable sort it may be as well to knock in the head—that concerning the green Christmas and the fat churchyard. Last year Christmas week in Great Britain was unusually cold; the death rate was 4 per cent. higher than at the "green Christmas" of 1877 and 6 per cent. above that of the "green Christmas" of 1876. It does not require statistics and special knowledge to show that great cold in winter will kill off the old people as surely as great heat in summer will destroy the babies.

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ASSASSINATION IN INDIA.

The Murder of Earl Mayo, the Viceroy, in February, 1872.

[New York World.]

The attempted assassination of Lord Lytton recalls the fate of the Viceroy of India but one—the Earl of Mayo, on the 8th of February, 1872. Lord Mayo was on a visit to the Andaman Islands, where he had inspected the various institutions of the convict colony. He went to the summit of Mount Harriet at sunset, and walked down with Count Waldstein and Captain Lockwood in advance, the other five members of his staff close together and an armed police guard and soldiers around and in the rear. Darkness falls rapidly in those climates, and ere the narrow stone pier was reached torches had to be lighted. They were only twenty-five yards from the boat, the escort being close to Lord Mayo on both sides and the police and his body servant in the rear, when a man suddenly sprang out of the darkness and stabbed the Viceroy twice, on the left shoulder and under the right shoulder-blade. Lord Mayo ran forward a few paces and fell over the pier into the shallow water. He got up himself and was helped out, his shoulder bleeding copiously. He walked firmly, felt his wounds, and said, "I don't think I am much hurt." After the wounds had been bound up he murmured twice, "Lift up my head,"—and expired. The assassin, who was seized on the spot, proved to be a convict named Shere Ali, sentenced to penal servitude for a murder committed at Peshawur in 1867. He was executed on the 11th of March, after confessing that he had resolved to murder both the Viceroy and General Stewart because of an irresistable impulse; that when he had heard the salutes fired announcing Lord Mayo's arrival he had sharpened his knife in the jungle, and that, joining the party quietly in the dark, he had crept forward and watched his chance to use his weapon. Lord Mayo's remains were taken home to England in the Daphneship of war, and, after a splendid funeral at Dublin, were buried in the ruins of the ancient church at Johnstown. The Government gave his widow a life pension of £20,000 and a further sum in hand of £20,000, and a memorial statue to him was erected at Cockermouth in August, 1875

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Senator William Sharon of Nevada, is a most notorious absentee. He drew at one time two years' pay for two years' absence, and is now coming on to take his seat and his pay for the past six months. It will probably, however, be hard for him to do the latter, as Secretary Burch has about decided that he must obey the statute and refuse the Nevada Senator the pay for the extra session, during which he was away from Washington. The statute provides that pay shall be withheld for every day's absence unless the absentee has been away from his duties because of his own sickness or the sickness of some one of his family.

[For The Post.]

A LETTER FROM IRELAND.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

"It's a bit of a letter from Ireland,
You'll read it to me, mam," she said;
"It's from mother, I know, the old darlin',
The angels give grace to her head."
"Ah! haven't I worked late and early,
And saved every cent I could hold,
To bring the dear creature safe over
From out of the famine and cold."

"And now I have got all the money,
Thank God, and a little to spare,
To bring her safe over on shipboard,
And get her a dress sure to wear.
I'll mail it each dollar to-morrow,
She'll come fast enough, for she'll know
How her own Nora's heart has been achin'
For sight of her head white as snow."

"And so read me the letter." I opened,
It read thus: "Miss Nora McCrea
Its your own neighbor Sweeney is writin'
These few lines to you dear to-day.
The good father Doyle sends his blessin,'
Your cousin Kate bids me to tell,
How your namesake is hearty and thrivin'
And the rest of the children are well."

"Its meself as is sad with the message,
You know how the failure has went,
All over the patches of garden,
Its few as could pay up the rent.
Your cousin Tom has been distrained
Its meself shure, as don't like to say,
That your mother died, dear, of the famine,
She's dead these two month's to day."

And is this my letter from Ireland,
Shure, ma'am, you can't read it so,
Ochone, but my heart it is breakin';
You rich ones can never half know
How they treat them as slaves and evict them.
My father died pleadin' for bread,
And now my old mother has followed,
It's meself I am wishin' was dead.

* * * * * * * * * *

Oh! England, has pity forsaken
Your hearts in the greed for the gold
That is wrung from the life blood of many
Who die of the famine and cold?
Oh! Queen, if you gave but the hundredth
Small part of the wealth you possess
'Twould bring you a blessed thanksgiving
From hovels where dwelleth distress.

One man claims the birthright of many,
And God claims the birthright of all,
And He never intended that any
Should bow down His poor, and enthrall
Each one till his fetters kept wearing
The life out; no one is a slave
In His sight, and the king and the peasant
Must enter the same narrow grave.

Oh! Royalty open your coffers,
And give them a tithe of your gold;
Oppression gave birth to O'Connell,
Another may rise as of old.

CHRISTMAS TREE TRIFLES.

[New York Tribune]

German babies are often seen nicely fastened up in a case something after the Indian fashion, only their cases are softer and more comfortable than those of the little squaw or brave. Cheap dolls, dressed and swaddled to imitate these German babies, make admirable child gifts for the Christmas tree. Any sized doll from three inches to twelve inches will serve; the real baby dolls are the prettiest. Dress the doll first in a nightgown made with frills at the neck and wrist, and a close-fitting frilled cap tied under the chin, and made of cambric, crochet, lace, etc.; add a bib, quilted or crocheted to match. Next prepare a long, narrow pillow case of white pique or shirting; the length must be once and a half of the doll, and the width the same as that of the doll, lying with the arms close to the body. Cut this pillow case in a half circle at the upper end, where the doll's head will lie, leaving the lower end square. Trim the edge all around with work, crochet, or lace edging slightly gathered; or if preferred, trim only the two ends. Stuff the case lightly with feathered wadding, wool or fine shreds of any soft white rag. An opening must be left on one side to put in the stuffing. Now lay the doll on the pillow with the head to the rounded end turn up the other end of the body as far as under the arms, which are laid over it. Take a ribbon of proportionate width to the size of the doll and pillow, find the middle of it, lay it under the pillow, bring it to the upper side, cross, put it undes again, then bring it up and tie a handsome bow with short ends. Tie a narrow ribbon of the same color on the wrists of the doll; put rosettes on the cap. Pink and blue are the prettiest. For a large pillow, the bandage may be, instead of ribbon, a DC band of cotton of any running pattern in colored wool is worked in cross-stitch on which this is the sort of band generally used to tie living German babies into their pillows. A short jacket of white flannel, coming to the waist, is put on over the little nightgown, if the doll is large enough to allow the additional bulk.

The negro baby-doll, with its white nightgown tied at the waist, with scarlet or yellow bows, looks very comical in its white pillow bed.

Little girls are always delighted to get wicker cradles for their dolls. These cradles, furnished with bedding, a lace or muslin curtain tied with ribbon, an a bright Afghan are always captivating. Very pretty bassinettes (little cradles) can be made cheaply by using the small chip baskets, sold in all sizes. Cut rockers out of thin board connect them with a small square board, or one of the exact size and shape of the bottom of the basket. Fasten this to the basket with small tacks, then line and cover the basket with pink paper cambric, making a flounce to tack on the board all round the edge, to cover the rockers. Fasten a hoop of cane or whalebone like a handle across the basket, near one end, and attach to this a hood of the cambric. Now cover the whole of the cambric with white muslin, plain or dotted, edged with lace. Allow the muslin covering of the hood to project a little over the front edge, which should be trimmed with lace, and loop it back at the top and at each side with pink bows. Make pretty bedding, trimmed with lace; buttonhole the little blanket with wool or silk.

Punchinello dolls are always in demand for the Christmas tree. Dolls with cloth or leather bodies must be chosen; the heads should be china, with close-curled hair. The costume is a mixture of black, yellow, and flame color. Cut out tongues of cloth of each of these colors, these tongues to be about 1½ inches to 2 inches long. Begin to sew these on to the body of the doll on the legs, so as to let the tips of the tongues just fall over the ankles. Sew alternate tongues of each color on both legs, allowing them to lie over a little. The object of the beginning at the bottom is to allow this to be done easily. If preferred, the whole side, leg, body and arms of the doll can be covered with tongues of one color, and the other with the contrasting. The arms are worked upward as well. When the whole body to the china neck is covered, finish off with a large plaited collar, edged with lace or work around the neck and shoulders. Frills to match can be added to the wrists and around the ankles. Make a jelly bag cap several inches long, according to the size of your doll, of one or both colors of the cloth you have used. Put a band of tinsel, gold or silver braid, round the head, and glue it firmly to the doll's head, just over the forehead. The last and not least, addi is the bells, which should be the small covered brass ones, sold for the purpose of ornamenting baby's rattle sleigh harness. One of these bells is sewn to the point of the cap, and a fringe of smaller ones round the head, and the broad cloth belt confining the waist of the doll is thickly studded with tiny bells, which are also added here and there on the shoulders and along the legs, always, of course, fastened to the end of a cloth tongue.

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California Drivers.

The California ranchmen have wonderful aptitude for driving, and one sees some pretty good examples among the hills. The road down the mountain sides is entirely unguarded upon the outer edge, and the descent in most places is precipitous. A balky horse or a fractured wheel, or a slight carelessness in handling the reins, might easily send a carriage load of people to destruction—and an awful destruction too. The path is wide enough for one pair of wheels only, but, at intervals, in favorable places it broadens so that teams may pass each other.

To drive in such a manner as not to meet another traveler midway between these places is a special branch of the art. The huge lumber teams which carry wood from the mills in the mountains to the yards in the valleys, being unwieldy and very heavy, are especially hard to manage. Yet the drivers always seem easy and nonchalant. First, there is a large four-wheeled oaken truck, with a seat in front ten feet above the ground behind it is another truck, somewhat shorter, but still enormously stout. These are fastened together and loaded with from ten to fifteen tons of freshly sawn lumber—boards and joists. This mass is drawn by six or eight mules or horses, guided by reins and a prodigiously long whip. The first wagon has a powerful brake, worked by a long iron lever by the driver upon his seat. The driver is a man of nerve and courage. His skill must be of the highest order. It will not do for him to take fright even if in imminent danger, and he must know to a hair's breadth where he can go, and where can not. Towering up far above the road overlooking the most stupendous depths, and with a few slender lines a tremendous force, he must needs be an adept and a tireless one. But a beholder—ignorant of the danger that constantly surrounds him—would say that his work was simple, and that he managed matters with ease. True he seems so. With his broad-brimmed hat shading his sun-burned face, his sinewy hands holding the reins with carelessness, his legs outstretched, with one foot feeling the all-important brake, he jogs onward with his monster charge without trouble or concern; the bells upon the horses' breasts jingle a little tune; the great wheels crush the stones in the path; the load creaks like a ships' hull in a sudden gust; wild birds sweep down into hazy, sunny depths below; yet the driver seems to take no heed. But let a scare take place; let a herd of runaway cattle appear at a bend and set the horses wild and then see what will happen. The day-dreamer will become a giant of strength; he is up in a flash; he shortens his hold upon the reins, and feeling his wagon start up beneath him, places a foot of iron on the brake. The horses snort and rear and surge; the harness rattle, the dust arises, the load shreaks again, and the huge wheels turn fatally faster and faster. An instant may hurl the wagon down into the valley with its struggling train—a mad rush to the other side of the way may end all in one horrible plunge. Muscle, eye, brain, skill are then brought to work so splendidly together that the peril is averted and the looker-on, who knows not the way of land, regards the teamster with profound respect thereafter.

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Arkansaw Etiquette.

[Little Rock Gazette.]

Last night two men from Philadelphia engaged in a quarrel at a hotel in this city. After using all kinds of epithets, one of the men thrust his hand behind him as though about to draw a pistol and then took it away. The quarrel terminated without damage to either party. An old man from South Arkansas shook back his long hair and, advancing to the man who had made the hip-pocket motion, remarked:

"Both of you men are strangers here, I reckon?"

"Yes."

"Not acquainted with our little rules of politeness?"

"How?"

"Why, you put your hand behind you just now."

"Yes."

"You didn't pull a gun."

"I haven't got a gun."

"Now, young man, let me give you a piece of advice. While you are in this country don't put your hand behind you unless you intend to shoot. Don't even run your hand into your pocket for a chew of tobacker. Don't spit. Don't wink, for if you do your partner, if he's an Arkansaw man, will jolt you. You must learn these little rules of politensss. You may know how to conduct yourself at church, but you've got a good many rules of etiquette to learn."

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A picturesque description of De Witt Clinton was given the other day by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Rochester. The doctor—who was present when Clinton united Lake Erie with the Hudson—said of the politician: "Never shall I forget the picture he made as he stood there at that time. His hair hung in chesnut curls about his head; he had clear hazle eyes, with a complextion as fair as a woman's. He was the handsomest, manliest-looking man I ever saw—the type of all that was imposing and dignified."

THE MYSTERY OF THE SEED.

Children dear, can you rade
The mystery of the seed—
The little seed, that will not remain
In earth, but rises in fruit and grain?

A mystery: passing strange
Is the seed, in its wondrous change;
Forest and flower in its husk concealed,
Ann the golden wealth of the harvest-field.

Ever, around and above,
Works the Invisible Love;
It lives in the heavens and under the land,
In blossom and sheaf and the reaper's hand.

—Sower, you surely know
That the harvest never will grow,
Except for the angels of sun and rain,
Who water and ripen the springing grain!

Awake for us, heart and eye,
Are watchers behind the sky:
There are unseen reapers in every band,
Who lend their strength to the weary hand.

When the wonderful light breaks through
From above on the work we do,
We can see how near us our helpers are,
Who carry the sickle and wear the star.

Sower, you surely know
That good seed never will grow,
Except for the Angels of Joy and Pain,
Who scatter the sunbeams and pour the rain!

—Child, with the sower sing!
Love is in everything!
The secret is deeper than we can read:
But we gather the grain if we sow the seed.
—*Lucy Larcom, in St. Nicholas for December.*

WHO WAS HE?

An Adventure in the Woods of Northern Pennsylvania.

A Great Hunter and a Skillful Counterfeiter.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.

Tionesta, Pa., December 14, 1879.—We are reminded of the flight of time and the mutations of human life by the following bit of news read in a recent number of the Toronto *Globe*:

> "What is supposed to be the body of one of the recent would-be abductors, who were pursued and shot at by the officers on the day succeeding the outrage, was found yesterday on the bank of the St. Lawrence a few miles below Pt. Aux Trembles. From papers found on the body, it appears that his names was Jacques Foullard. Where he lived, or what was his avocation cannot be ascertained. On his mucular right arm, between the elbow and shoulder, was a "deaths head" and accompanying "cross bones" pricked into the skin in India ink, and underneath was the well executed representation of a serpent in the act of striking." * * *

One bright September morning, fourteen years ago, old Mr. Fox, one of the largest manufacturers of lumber on the Tionesta Creek, while standing in his door-yard was startled by the appearance of a large deer that came bounding out of the wood near by and sped across the narrow field lying between the forest and the broad mill dam. The poor brute was evidently fleeing for life from some pursuer and its instinct pointed for safety to the deep waters of the dam, which alas! it never reached. When half across the field a huge dog came crouching through the bush and fairly hurling himself across the intervening space fastened upon the throat of the deer, and bearing it backward throttled out its life before the echoes of the heart rending death cry to which it gave utterance had died away in the pine clad hills. Mr. Fox had hardly recovered from his surprise at a sight so unusual when his own dogs—two powerful curs, brought from their kennels by the deer's dying bleat, dashed into the field and made a vigorous onslaught upon the strange dog which, having torn open the throat of his victim, stood leisurely lapping up the warm blood as it flowed from the gaping wound. The two curs confident of their power to "use up" any single dog had fastened upon the stranger, almost before he was aware of their presence and much to the delight of Mr. Fox who encouraged them by shouting and clapping his hands. But although the strange dog was evidently jaded and moreover taken by surprise the battle was soon over. One of the curs was instantly killed by a crushing bite across the back just behind the shoulders, and the other having been thrown a rod by a flinging snap, was in full retreat giving vent to the most terrible yells. All this so exasperated Mr. Fox, that he dashed into the house caught up his rifle and running out took aim at the strange dog and fired away, just as a strong arm reached over his shoulder and struck up the gun causing the bullet to pass harmlessly into the opposite hill. Turning about, the old gentleman saw a strange man, tall and dark, handsome and well-dressed in hunters' garb, and so evidently amused at the futile attempt of Mr. Fox and his dogs to harm what was apparently the dog of the stranger, that the old lumberman could not control his temper. He clubbed his gun and was about to brain the handsome interloper when that gentleman presented a navy revolver at full cock and quietly requested Mr. F. to "drop that old shooting stick." This was so mild a request that a refusal to comply was out of the question and the "shooting stick" was brought to a "ground arms."

What further passed between the two men was never known. Mr. Fox would not be interviewed: He was at that time prosecuting every man who was suspected of running deer with dogs: but he made no information against the stranger. The dog was a monster. He evidently belonged to a breed rarely seen in this country, was fully three feet high, jet black and of a build that combined both strength and swiftness, qualities he possessed in a most wonderful degree. His master caressed him, after the brief conversation with Mr. Fox and having cut out the "saddle" of the venison, plunged into the forest followed by the dog as well as the deep but quiet curses of the doughty mill owner.

Whence he came no one knew. Who he was no one could tell. Where he went, was alone conjectured. At intervals during the ensuing fall and winter some hunter silently following the trail of a deer would suddenly come upon the trace of a struggle in which the track of a deer and a large dog would prominently appear—would see part of the carcass of the deer—still warm, a huge rent in the throat but the blood that had flowed therefrom evidently lapped up by the victor,—while the footprints of a man, coming and going and the absence of the "saddle" altogether, brought to mind the incident at Fox's Mills, the details of which were well-known and frequently discussed in the camps of the hunters. One hunter indeed relates having witnessed a terrific combat between a large bear and some demon of such strength and ferocity that in an incredibly short time bruin succumbed and gave up the ghost. It was in the twilight and deep in the darkness of a hemlock forest and a laurel thicket, so that the hunter could not describe with any great accuracy the bear's antagonist but no one doubted that it was "the black dog."

In the month of May succeeding to the times mentioned, some Eastern capitalist purchased some 15,000 acres of land lying in a body in Elk and Forest counties and employed Mr. William Hilands, then as now County Surveyor of Venango County, to survey, subdivide and make maps of the purchase. As the land lay in the heart of the "Big Woods," about twenty-five miles from civilizationor settlement rather, the work of surveying was to be quite formidable. Mr, Hillands conceived the ideas of making up a company of agreeable fellows to render the task a kind of a holiday affair Your correspondent had the good fortune to be one of this party. S. D. Irwin, Esq., now District Attorney of Forest County, who had seen service behind the "Jacob staff" in the Far West, where he had likewise learned to mix Choctaw with apt quotations from the Greek poets—a scholar and a gentleman—was one other of the party of nine and to which Uncle Billy Growe, then the oldest hunter in active service in the states, was purveyor general, while Robert Guyton still, a denizen of the Big Woods and the slayer by actual count of nearly 400 deer, 500 bear, and other game in proportion, was guide and protector. Others of the party I need not name.

We had been buried in the depths of the forest for upwards of three weeks at the time of which I am going to speak. The party was divided and working on different lines. Mr Irwin and myself were running for a lost corner, a work requiring the greatest care, and occasionaly "changing off" each to rest the other. About noon one day, while running the compass on a long sight, to make time, my way led across a small stream—a brook only—of a couple of yards in width, across which I leaped, merely glancing round as I sprang over. But in that glance my attention was arrested by the clear outline of a footprint in the white sand forming the bed of the stream. The vegetable drift—small sticks &c., had been caught by the break of the impression made by the foot, and retained while the shifting sand filling in held them in place clearly defining the size, shape &c., of the foot. I passed on to my "sight tree" intending to return and examine more closely this unusual evidence of the presence of man in that solitude; but under pressure of passing time and a long line ahead the half formed plan of investigation was dismissed. That evening we rendezvoused of the cabin of Billy Patterson seeing for the first time in weeks, "a woman, a house and a fence," Davy Crockett's evidences of civilization. Tired of brook trout and venison with only bear meat for change we were glad to get maple sugar rye bread and squabs even if the latter were as Mr. Hillands, drily remarked "pulled before they were ripe," as well as a nice shake down in a hay mow wherein to sleep. Next day being Sunday and my waking thoughts being of the foot prints in the sand I took my rifle and sallied forth like Robinson Crusoe on a voyage of discovery. To my astonishment the track was that of a small well formed boot. By that it was plainly neither a hunter or fisherman. By his following the brook and taking evident pains to hide his trail, it was clear that the wearer of the boot did not wish to be followed. It became a most fascinating struggle between my knowledge of woodcraft, and the persistence of that track in getting lost. Woodcraft would not give it up and after several hours' painfully severe work over streams, logs and rocks, and through thickets and windfalls, it became evident that the unknown had an abiding place in that wilderness and that not far away. There was no path. The trail led over rocks whose surfaces had been marked by nailed heels, and from log to log whose bark showed plainly to a close examination the frequent going and coming of somebody. By the casual observer or by one not searching, this trail would never have been noticed. Finally a huge hemlock fallen directly across the smaller one along which my trail led me barred my progress for a moment, and led me to pause and look about. To the right, a rock fully thirty feet high, with face as large; moss grown and covered with laurel and hemlock, and against which the body of the big hemlock lay, prevented any going round on that side. From the top of this rock some convulsion of nature had quarried a stratum several feet thick, and slid it down to my left, where it stood, the part on the ground being a couple of yards from the base of the rock, while the top leaned against the side, at the heighth of twenty feet or more. Thus a cavern was formed looking as dark as Egypt. Stepping upon a projecting limb of the large tree, I was raised to a heighth sufficient to peer over the log and into the darkness, and to get the most profound fright of my life. With a roar like a mad bull, a large animal charged out and up at me, and would have throttled me then and there, no doubt, had not he met the muzzle of my rifle, which had been brought to a "present." At the same instant my position was gained on the now extremely perilous perch. With his fore paws resting on the log was the giant dog of which I had heard so much, and within a yard of my face was the biggest mouthful of red tongue and glittering fangs, it had ever been my misfortune to confront. My rifle was cocked and in a second more the big dog would have received a bullet when a cry from behind him stayed the pressure of my fingers. Glancing over the dog's head my sight rested upon the assuring spectacle of a tall figure dimly outlined in the darkness levelling a navy revolver full at my head, which weapon (the revolver) could be seen as distinctly as could be desired. Tableau. My hair seemed turned to wire and all standing on end. I don't remember who spoke first. He and his dog were both in range, and after my tongue got leave I asked him why he didn't shoot. Told him quietly that my gun would throw a bullet through both of them, a fact of which he was evidently aware for he didn't shoot. Finally we compromised. He called off his dog lowered his revolver, and upon my assuring him that I was lost and wanted to go home—which latter was one of the most earnest facts I ever related—he invited me to come in. Accepting, I found a cosy, almost elegant habitation around the angle of the rock, protected on the sides by high walls of solid rock while the fourth was heavily curtained with bear skins neatly sewed together and lined on the inner side with the skins of smaller animals such as foxes and catamounts. The roof was of glass, gently sloping and made up of panes apparently 12x20 inches, overlapping and supported by neat rafters. The rocks being inaccessible without ladders, of course the roof was safe from accidents. The apartment was about 8x10 feet and carpeted with hides and furs, the walls being heavily hung with the same material. When I had time to study the strange being whose home I had invaded I saw before me an elegant specimen of manhood. I need not describe him. He knew me, although I had never seen him. He also knew all our party, having played spy upon us as we worked. After an hour's chat he became confidential, under the influence of a cigar, and after I had given my word of honor never to betray him he revealed the secret of his strange, secluded life. I supposed it was some love affair, but was astonished to find that he was a practical and expert manufacturer of counterfeit gold and silver coin. He made a silver half dollar in my presence, and presented it to me. In the many years I carried it no man ever detected its bogus nature by the closest scrutiny unaided by the teeth or acids.

His brawny muscular arms were bared to the shoulder while he worked, and I saw between the elbow and shoulder "a deaths head and accompanying cross bones picked into the skin in India ink," and underneath it "a well executed representation of a serpent in the act of striking." I have religiously kept secret all the details of this strange adventure until the present time. I now apprehend I am released from the promise given to my hermit host of thirteen years ago.

JOHN.

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NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Oil City business men demand the landlords to reduce their rent.

Ohr has been convicted of murder in the first degree by the Canton, O., jury.

J. G. Pool, a Ft. Wayne railroad brakeman, was killed near Alliance, O., on Sunday.

The relief fund for Red Rock amounts to between three and four thousand dollars.

Sebastian Meng died in Green township, Erie county, the other day at the age of ninety-one years.

Three hundred people turned out to meet Grant at the depot as he passed through Altoona yesterday.

A burning taper fired a greased paper at the Petrolia Catholic Church on Sunday evening, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Emanuel Noel of Greensburg, was struck by a bucket of falling debris while at the bottom of a well yesterday, and was badly injured.

Patrick Murphy, single, aged twenty-five, while intoxicated wandered on the railroad track at Steubenville and was killed, on Sunday.

Five hundred gallons of old rye were destroyed by a freight wreck near Greensburgh Sunday night. The whisky was made in 1873. Wouldn't it have helped the Philadelphia Grant boom?

David Costlow and Martin Fish, employes at the Cambria iron works, Johnstown, were precipitated a distance of thirty-four feet, on Monday, by a rope attached to an elevator breaking.

The meeting of the Board of Pardons to be had at Harrisburg to-day, has been postponed until the third Tuesday in January. Secretaries Quay and Dunkel will be at the Grant reception at Philadelphia.

Major Scott, an Erie carpenter, is making two Christmas presents from material from Perry's flag ship Lawrence; from the belfrey of Independence Hall, and from the old residence of Wm. Penn.

David Williams and Jack Stapleton, miners, who live near Youngstown, had a fight on Saturday night, during which Stapleton's wife cut Williams in the neck. The wound is severe, but not necessarily dangerous.

The station house including the telegraph office at Red Bank, on the Valley railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The loss will reach fully $2,000. A number of valuable papers were destroyed. The fire originated from a defective flue.

Sunday night incendiaries towed the steamer Ida to the middle of the river at Monongahela City, and set fire to her. The boat, which was entirely destroyed, was owned by George A. Keller, and was used on Pool No. 3, for towing. She also carried passengers and freight on the pool. She was valued at $1,000 and was not insured.

Wm. Dowling and his wife Ruth are just now having a hot fight with the Council at Sharpsville. The dispute is over the possession of an alley, in which the Dowlings placed a barn and fence. The Council then sent men to remove the buildings back, when the Dowlings attacked them with hot water and pitchforks. Law suits will follow.

Wm. McCambridge, bookkeeper of Roberts & Co., bankers, Titusville, absconded on Wednesday night, leaving a small deficit in the bank's funds. McCambridge attempted to negotiate a $1,000 bogus draft of a Philadelphia firm and the correspondence that followed gave the bank the earliest intimations of his dishonesty. Letters were left behind to his mother and to a business friend in the latter of which he contemplates suicide.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

Attorney Benedict, at Petrolia, is just now taking testimony in an important case against the United States Life Insurance Company to be tried shortly in the Supreme Court of New York. One W. Harley, who was formerly in the employ of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company at Petrolia and in Millerstown, and son of the plaintiff, died. After the son's death the father made application to the said life insurance company for $10,000 the amount of a policy the son had taken out on his life about two years before his demise. The company refused to entertain his application on the ground that the son had not come to his death from natural causes, but from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants and continued immoral dissipations. The depositions of some twenty Petrolia and Millerstown persons will be taken in the interest of the company. This is a sort of test suit, and the decision of the New York court will be received with a great deal of interest.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

The Democrats in Congress, or at least a large majority of them, are in favor of a policy of non-action in financial questions at this session, and this will probably be the outcome of the session as the Republicans are committed to the same policy. Senator McDonald of Indiana, interviewed the other day, said:

> I am seriously in favor of letting the finances alone. They have been licked into tolerable shape by the force of circumstances, and I would not disturb them. Agitation would be impolitic. It will hurt the Democrats in the West, as well as everywhere else; but I believe there will be no such agitation, at least in Congress. I think Bayard's resolution, Voorhees' resolution, and all the rest of them, will go to the Finance Committee, where they will be allowed to remain. I believe a majority of the Senators from both sides of the Senate sincerely desire this to be the case.

Judge Buckner of Missouri, an influential member of the House, and Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, said to a reporter a few days ago:

> Any attempt to push action on either the Bayard or Voorhees financial resolutions would be fatal to the Democratic party. The only thing to do is to await the decision of the Supreme Court. I have information which leads me to believe that such a decision will be rendered very shortly, and, as it can only be decided in one way, it will at once put a quietus on the whole question.
>
> "Do you think the decision will be adverse to Gen. Butler?"
>
> Unquestionably; it is one of the plainest questions with which any judicial tribunal can deal. In the meantime, I tell you it will be suicidal to agitate this question. It will give the Greenbackers strength all over the country. Why, Voorhees is utterly inconsistent. In 1862 he voted against the issue of greenbackss on the ground of their unconstitutionality, and now, nearly fifteen years after the War which brought them into being has ceased to be, we find him claiming more for them than their authors and earliest apologists. There is ruin in this agitation; ruin sir, to the Democratic party.

We have never seen greater unanimity or any public question than there now appears to be in the demand there shall be no financial agitation in Congress at this session. As Senator McDonald says "finances have been licked into tolerable shape by the force of circumstances," and there let them stay for the present. The agitation from New York, for the passage of Bayard's resolution, carrying out the policy recommended by Hayes and Sherman, destroying the legal tender character of the greenbacks, is most pernicions. It has its origin in the clique of goldite bankers and capitalists, who control the press of New York city, and whose declared purpose it is to retire the greenbacks and put a monopoly of the paper currency of the country in the hands of the National Banks. But their most cherished object is to again demonetize silver and set up the gold standard in order to inflate the value of their securities, which it would most assuredly do, Talk of western repudiatiox, these financial combinations at the east will scruple at nothing to add to the value of their bonded property. Their way of maintaining the public credit is to repudiate every bargain and law that does not tend to their own interest. Standing by the law and contract—as in the silver discussion—is repudiation in their judgment.

A VIRGINIA SENATOR.

General William Mahone, Readjuster, will be elected United States Senator from Virginia this week, to succeed the present Senator Withers. General Mahone has been, and is now the head and front of the readjusting movement in that State, and it is shrewedly suspected he has cultivated it to land himself in the United States Senate. He was a leading candidate for Governor of Virginia in 1877, but his views on the debt question prevented his success in the Democratic Convention, and Governor Holliday was nominated and elected. Mahone, in losing the governorship gained the Senatorship, by a fusion of Democratic readjusters with the Republicans. His career has been somewhat remarkable, and is sketched as follows:

> The "extraordinary little man," as he has been called, was born in Southampton, Va., in 1827, and, after graduating at the Virginia Military Institute in 1847, devoted himself to civil engineering. He was the conductor before the war, on the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. He embarked in the secession at the very start, and took part in the capture of the Norfolk Navy Yard on April 21, 1861. He raised and commanded the 6th Virginia Regiment and at its head participated in most of the battles of the Peninsular campaign, those of the Rappahannock, and those around Petersburg. In March, 1864, he became a Brigadier General, and in August of the same year a Major General. He subsequently commanded a division in Hills corps, and at the time of Lee's surrender was in command at Bermuda Hundred. He figured prominently in many of the most terrible episodes of the war, as at the blowing up of the fort before Petersburg, where he led the way into the hollow crater to redeem the rebel line. It is said, however, that he never carried a sword or pistol during the whole war, and went at the head of his troops with nothing in his pockets and nothing in his hands. He was too weak to wield a sword had he possessed one, and he always forgot the pistol. After the war, he returned to the railroad business, and was prominently identified with the development of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio line, through which he sought to divert all the trade of the South from other channels to Chesapeake Bay and thence North. Of this company he became President, and received $25,000 a year in that capacity until the concern went into the hands of a receiver two or three years ago.

On political questions in the Senate General Mahone will probably act with the Democrats, although it has been set down he is on the Southern Grant boom. The Readjusters have now gobbled all the offices within their reach, giving the Republicans a few scraps for their darkey votes, and the movement will likely die out in the face of the sharp contest of next year. The debt settlement on which they made war cannot be impaired, for Governor Holliday stands ready to veto any bill disturbing its provisions.

At the municipal election in Boston, females were permitted to vote for school officers; but very few registered to avail themselves of the privilege—not more than a thousand out of a possible thirty-five thousand women having the voting qualifications. The *Post* says of the scenes at the polls:

> Their numbers were small but it is a noteworthy fact that nearly all who were registered were on hand to deposit their ballots for members of the School Committee. The ladies seemed to take naturally to their newly acquired duties of citizenship, and their presence in the ward rooms excited little more than a mere passing curiosity. They had a "Registered Women's Ticket" in the field, and appeared to understand the mysteries of scratching and pasting as though they had been years in practice. As a general thing the ladies were promptly on hand and deposited their ballots early in the forenoon. They were everywhere treated with consideration and respect by the precinct officers and the frequenters at the polling places.

The New York *Herald's* special describes the "ladies at the polls:

> It was the first time in the history of the city when women exercised the right to vote. Their privilege of suffrage was limited to the School Committee, and they used that pretty freely. In several of the voting precincts ladies stood at the polls all day and distributed tickets for their favorite candidate; the utmost politeness and gallantry were manifested on the part of the representatives of the sterner sex, and the ward rooms where female voters appeared were models of order and neatness. The vote cast by the women did not materially change the result, for it was divided between the opposing parties in such a manner that no appreciable preponderance was noticed.

This confirms the current opinion that if female suffrage was the rule, they would vote the same way as the male members of their families. The exception would be in the case of a prohibitory liquor law and a statute abolishing sin in the world; for such measures the dear creatures would sweep over Constitutions and precedents and give a solid vote, and then trust the wicked men to enforce the law they had voted.

The bill to make up to the soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy, the difference in their pay during the war between greenback and gold values, is likely to have a tolerably strong support in Congress although it will hardly pass. General Weaver of Iowa, the author and champion of the bill, has presented petitions from 20,000 soldiers and sailors asking for its passage. They claim that the law for their enlistment provided that they should be paid in coin, whereas they were only paid in depreciated paper. This statement is rather inexact. The bill if it passes will add five hundred millions to the National debt at the very least. A Washington special says:

> Almost every member is receiving by daily mail a perfect flood of petitions on the subject. The latest thing is an appeal from the officers of the country to be included in the provisions of the bill. The amount which will be required to pay the sum called for by the bill is almost beyond computation. A member of one of the pension committees in discussing the extraordinary belief that is growing up among the people of the country that they ought to be supported in some way by the government, says that before the revolutionary pension committee there are several propositions now pending asking that great-grandchildren of revolutionary soldiers be given pensions. The worst feature of the matter is that no one in the house sees how this bill is going to be stopped. It is introduced, and under the same old soldiers' cry that passed the arrears of pensions bill, this monstrous grab at the treasury will also be approved.

The official canvass shows that Horatio Seymour, Jr., received in the New York election 439,681 votes, or a greater number than were cast for any other candidate, Democrat or Republican. He leads Cornell some 20,000 votes. The total vote of the State was 901,335, against 1,015,302 cast at the Presidential election. The declared vote on Governor was as follows:

Alonzo B. Cornell (Rep.)	418,567
Lucius Robinson (Dem.)	375,780
John Kelly (Tam.)	77,566
Harris Lewis (Gbk.)	20,286
John W. Mears (Pro.)	4,437
Scattering	4,889
Total	901,535
Cornell over Robinson	42,777
Robinson and Kelly over Cornell	34,789

The declared plurality of Hoskins over Potter is 290. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee was present at the canvass, and stated to the Board that he had received communications from different parts of the State informing him that irregularities had occurred in the local canvassing of the votes and he desired to submit these communications to the Board for consideration. It was decided by the Board that it could not go behind the returns as they had been sent in. The understanding was that the Chairman's appearance was only a formality, in order to give Mr. Potter a chance to bring legal proceedings if he sees fit. Mr. Potter is also said to believe that the canvassers had no right to go back of the returns.

Republicans hereabouts never weary of talking of the repudiating tendencies of the South. They don't emphasize the fact however, that in Virginia the repudiation party was successful because it had on its side the great bulk of the Republican party (the negroes) against the Democratic party. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, the leading Republican paper of the Northwest, makes these rather pointed observations about Minnesota repudiation:

> The South has reason to be proud of its high standard of financial honesty in comparison with the shameless repudiation, without a shadow of excuse, by this prosperous northern State of a debt which it is amply able to pay. And this is the plain truth, too. The worst repudiating Southern State is a paragon of commercial honesty when measured by the example of Minnesota. Is it any wonder that the North is heartily ashamed of Minnesota? Is it not time that Minnesota was heartily ashamed of itself?

Here be texts for the *Gazette* and some of our religious papers, like the *Christian Advocate*, with whom falsehood about the South is an article of faith.

Blaine played it very fine on John Sherman. It was a sort of Jim Nye and Heathen Chinese game. Act I. Sherman recommends in his report the legal tender quality of the greenbacks be repealed and silver coinage stopped. Act II. The Republican Advisory Committee of eight Senators recommend the party in the Senate to commit itself to the policy of non-action in regard to any and all legislation affecting gold, silver and greenbacks. Act III. Blaine at Boston causes himself to be interviewed, says he is opposed to meddling with finances, and "will be compelled to vote against Secretary Sherman's recommendation that the legal-tender clause be stricken from the greenbacks." If this is not getting slippery John in a hole, and dishing his Presidential intrigue, what is it? Good-bye, Eliza Pinkston.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The *World* gives notice to Congress that it has spoken upon the repeal of the legal tender character of greenbacks, and unless it is obeyed, down goes the Democratic House. What Bohemian now swings its faber No. 2.

As Justice Hunt has resigned from the Supreme bench, Senator Edmundst it is announced, will take his place, which will leave Conkling the field as leader on the heavy work, with Blaine as skirmisher.

Grant is evidently not well posted on the currency question. When asked what ought to be done with the greenbacks, he replied he was in favor of the people getting all they could of them and holding on to them until they become as good as gold. Won't some good soul let him know how it is.

It is charged by the enemies of Mr. Acheson that his affiliations have been with Democrats, and for that reason he should not be thought of for any position. This is considered a mortal sin by those who want another man, but if true, which it is not, should not hang heavy on the appointing power. He voted for Hayes which is more than can be said for a member of the Cabinet. Next.

Attorney Marshall has frequently been quoted as opposed to Grant, but more recent interviews assign him to Ulysses if he is nominated; he is also reported as saying he would ask no more popular argument against the Democratic party than to shake the bones of Archbishop Hughes on the school question. He may be correct, but it is hardly the way statesmen talk. Principles are not in the Republican scheduel. It is only a question of winning by taking advantage of prejudice or bigotry.

The latest about Gov. Tilden is that he is bucking against the Vanderbilts, by equipping a rival and shorter road from New York to the Lakes. There are millions in it, and Uncle Sam's move forced Vanderbilt to dispose of $20,000,000 of his cherished New York Central stock, to let the Wabash interest into the Central. Evidently Samuel J. Tilden is coopering up a few extra barrels for next year's use, unless as the *Chronicle* puts it, his last exploit is the concluding "gasp of expiring vitality."

Another "rebel outrage" was perpetrated in the House at Washington, in connection with the passage of the Pension bill, last Friday. As a matter of fact there were two outrages. One was that all the rebel brigadiers in the House voted over $32,000,000 to pay pensions of Union soldiers. The other was that a one armed ex-Confederate officer, General Hooker of Mississippi, whose arm was lost, perhaps, by a bullet fired by one of the very men he was pensioning, presided during the consideration of the bill. Of course these two circumstances are only renewed evidence of the undying hatred of Southern men for the Union soldier,

CURRENT NOTES.

General Grant had his day at Cincinnati Thursday as he had the day before at Louisville. He made two or three of his unique speeches, and went through the program with his usual stolidity and indifference. A banquet was given him last night at which speeches were made by prominent Cincinnatians. We print the speech of Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck in full in response to the toast of "Our Country." It is a gem of its kind, and the concluding sentences particularly, embody more wisdom than has been talked to General Grant since he landed at San Francisco. While Mr. Groesbeck spells Nation with a big N, he also emphasizes State Rights as the essentials of our system of government. He equally abhors Secession and Centralization as the twin dangers of the Union. General Grant may pick up an idea or two yet, before he reaches his real objective point on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The members of the bar on Thursday reached an amicable understanding on the subject of the United States District Judgeship, and M. W. Acheson's name will be presented to the Executive as the choice of the legal fraternity of Allegheny county for the position. We have no doubt he will also have the indorsement of the members of the bar of the adjoining counties, and therefore look upon his appointment as reasonably certain; as much so as anything in which Mr. Hayes has a hand. He will be supported by both our members of Congress, but it is understood Senator Cameron desires the appointment of Judge Williams of Tioga, to make a place on the Common Pleas bench for his particular friend, Butler B. Strang, formerly Cameron State Senator, and a very able man. Mr. Acheson's appointment will not only satisfy the bar, but the great body of our citizens. In accepting it he will retire from the most lucrative practice of any of our lawyers. He has all the legal qualifications, with the highest integrity and great industry, and the only criticism that can be made on his fitness is that he has been so much of a student that he probably is lacking in those qualities that spring from mixing much with men and affairs.

The negro exodus from North Carolina to Indiana continues, and great suffering is reported among the poor dupes. A resolution was introduced in the House Thursday by an Alabama member, providing for a committee of five to investigate the secret springs of the migration. The Washington *Post* of yesterday, prints a long dispatch from one of its editorial staff at Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he has been investigating the causes of the negro exodus. He says that the movement has its main immpetus in secret and oath-bound societies, and that the credulity of the negroes is imposed upon by several smart but unprincipled members of their race, who pretend to have visited Indiana and have been treated with great consideration. They also claim to have brought back a general invitation to negroes of all ages and sexes, and tempt their cupidity with offers of large wages. The correspondent reports that in some sections the movement has swept almost the entire colored population, and that if transportation could be obtained to Washington thousands would leave where hundreds so far have gone. They are promised suits of clothes as soon as they reach Washington, and transportation to Indiana free. The whites and more intelligent of the blacks of both parties in North Carolina are endeavoring to put a stop to the insane movement, but it is almost impossible to learn its extent, as the negroes are sworn to secrecy at their meetings, and the first information that is obtained is the appearance of departing crowds at the depots. It is thought, however, that the rush has been checked, and will decline from this time on.

Grant in Pittsburgh.

General Grant, after two days in Pittsburgh, left Monday morning for Harrisburg, where he was entertained in the usual style and and then he went to Philadelphia, to enter on a seven day's siege of banqueting, receptions and parades. He then leaves for the West Indies and Mexico, to remain until the Presidential nomination shall be indicated with sufficient clearness to justify the "yes" if his nomination is assured, and the "no" if there is doubt about it. That's what all the beating about the bush amounts to.

In most respects, Saturday's reception to General Grant was a success. The weather was well adapted to a street parade. The adjoining counties did not send as large delegations as expected, but there were probably 15,000 visitors to the city. The attractive features of the procession were the military, the firemen of the two cities, and the large turn-out of the Grand Army. The banquet at the Monongahela House was a brilliant affair, and our local orators, with two or three exceptions, gushed in adulatory eloquence. Possibly they recalled the fact that General Grant is said to have once selected a cabinet officer because of his eloquence on a similar occasion in Chicago. A flowery speech made Belknap Secretary of War. During the day General Grant had fourteen speeches fired off at him, all in one monotonous tone of glorification and praise, and all remarkably deficient in point and ideas other than panegyric. The responses of the General were in his usual vein; in fact mere repetitions of what he said elsewhere. The one exception was a declaration in reply to a long and tiresome address that he was in favor of compulsory education by the State governments, backed up by financial aid from the Federal Government. So far as we can learn this was the only notable thing General Grant said during his stay. The Central Grant Club talked third term to him with persistency and bad taste, but the General evaded any satisfactory reply to their nonsense. He was invited to say he would be a candidate, but he refused, as he did any suggestion that he would decline. He holds the matter in abeyance.

A feature of the day that was remarked by almost every one, was the lack of any thing approaching enthusiasm for General Grant in the crowded streets through which the procession passed. There was little or no cheering; and that there was no disposition to cheer was painfully evident when attempts were made to get up hurrahs. The motive of the crowds seemed curiosity, and curiosity alone; they silently gazed at the silent man, and that seemed to fill the bill. There was no discourtesy intended but the great masses of people congregated in the streets gave no indications General Grant has any hold on their affections. Can it be that the show business has been overdone? Or is it the shadow of the third term with its possibilities of evil, that so oppresses the people when brought face to face with General Grant?

Proscribed Citizens in Rhode Island.

Another attempt is to be made by the foreign born residents of Rhode Island to secure for naturalized citizens the right to vote without the odious property qualification, by petitioning for Federal interference. A petition has been extensively circulated, 2,000 names being secured, praying that Congress pass a Constitutional amendment that the right of a citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged by reason of nativity. The movement is led by Charles E. Gorman, Esq., who, representing the foreign element of the population, has had printed an elaborate historical survey of the elective franchise in Rhode Island, which he has sent to Senator Wallace to assist his Investigating Committee in their report on this State. From 1723 until 1843 a property qualification ranging from £40 to £200, and since 1798 $134, was necessary in order to secure elective franchise. To this was attached the law of primogeniture, allowing the owner of the property and his oldest son to be the only electors. The new Constitution of 1843 changed the law, so that all adult male native citizens could vote for general officers without the property qualification, but requiring it in the case of naturalized citizens. Attempts were made as early as 1797 to extend the rights of suffrage, and have also been repeatedly presented since, but without avail. In extending the base of operations to national authority, the supporters of the movement expect more fruitful results than have rewarded their efforts heretofore.

Reorganization of Supreme Court of the United States.

The accumulation of business in the Supreme Court renders some change in its composition a necessity, unless there is to be a denial of justice or law, or both. Business now in the Court is several years in arrears, and the future will only add to the great accumulation with which the judges are overwhelmed. The number and variety of the cases brought before it are in excess of anything imagined possible thirty years ago.

Representative Manning of Mississippi, has prepared a bill to relieve the court and suitors which is meeting with much favorable comment both from the newspapers and leading lawyers. His plan contemplates the reorganization of the Court on the plan of the Court of Cassation in France, but dividing it into three chambers, with six Judges in each, with a Chief Justice presiding over the whole bench. The business brought from the inferior courts will be apportioned among these three chambers, admiralty cases to one, civil cases to the second and criminal cases to the third, constitutional questions being argued before the full bench, which shall also hear and decide such other important causes as may be certified to it by either of the chambers. In this way the work of the Supreme Court would be distributed to the best advantage and a great deal of time now wasted would be saved. Of course, the present Congress will not adopt any plan which involves the appointment of a number of additional Justices by a Republican President, and, therefore, no definite action need be expected at the present session. But action of some sort cannot be much longer delayed, and Mr. Mannings bill will elicit discussion and criticism.

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The now famous "Clement attachment" is to be still further utilized in the South by putting it in close connection with the cotton seed oil mills, and thus simultaneously making the oil and yarn on the cotton fields. A gentleman of New Iberia, La., is about to make this combination, which will give a large number of persons employment and greatly increase the profits. In conversation with a reporter of the *Atlanta Constitution* he said:

> If all the cotton was spun into yarns and all the seed ground into oil and made into cakes, it would give employment to twice as many people as are now employed in growing the crop. Every ton that goes through my mill brings more than double the money that is yielded by a ton not ground up. There are 1,000 pounds of seed cotton to every bale of lint, or one ton to every two bales. The crop is 5,000,000 bales, which would give us 2,500,000 tons of cotton seed. The oil mills get ten dollars out of every ton of this that is ground up, which ten dollars is wasted on every other ton. If the whole 2,500,000 tons were gained we should have added to our cotton seed a value of $22,500,000. By running through the Clement mill we double the value of the lint cotton. Our crop of 5,000,000 bales is worth, at fifty dollars a bale, $250,000,000. By spinning it through the Clement mills we would add a vhlue of $250,000,000.

There are many cotton seed mills in Louisiana and they are increasing throughout the South. The cotton States can become, through oil mills and yarn mills, as strong in manufacturing as in agricultural interests.

◆

Mark Twain is a heartless satirist as well as a sort of wag. Not long ago he wrote to the Hartford *Courant* making mouths at the Postmaster General for insisting that the name of a county should be used in addressing a letter. The other day Thomas B. Kirby, Mr. Key's private secretary, replied to Mr. Clemens personally, upbraiding him in what was intended to be a funny manner for the growl in the *Courant*. Now Mr. Clemens addressing Kirby as "my callow friend," drenches him with ink, and pours a whole quart of it down his throat. "I was talking to the dog, not to the tail, says Mr. Clemens; "if I stepped on the tail it was not to call the tail's attention to anything but only to direct the attention of the main body of the animal. You perceive that, being a private secretary, I was talking to the department, not to you—its irresponsible, inexpensive, unnecessary appendage." Mr. Clemens adds that when he rings a bell his business isn't with the bell, but with the owner of it. Mr. Kirby is not the boot, but the bootjack; not the molasses, but the bung of the barrel; not the lightening, but the lightening-rod.

◆

"A Mayo Landlord" adduces some examples of the secret intimidation which prevails in that part of Ireland just now. "Every man," he writes, "is afraid of his neighbor; rich and poor, landlord and tenant, priest and people. My rent day came last week, and two tenants paid their rent who had been working for me during the year. A stack of hay belonging to one of them was burned down the same night; and since then a threatening notice has been stuck up on the chapel door naming each individual, about ten in all, who have paid their rent for this year. The general cry is that the people have the money and are ready and willing to pay, but that they dare not. Every man of any position has to go armed, and neither landlords nor farmers are happy at being out after nightfall. Within seven miles from where I write there have been one murder and three attempts at murder, and I do not think I am wrong in stating that every landlord and large farmer in the barony has received one or more threatening letters within the last few months."

◆

Senator Wade Hampton says that he not only approves of Senator Bayard's resolution for the repeal of the legal tender clause as right, timely and necessary, but that he thinks it offers a very great opportunity to the dominant party South to perform an important service to the country, and in doing so to establish a thoroughly Democratic principle. He believes that Northern capital has become alarmed lest the South, if it should come into power should insist on a huge inflation and watering of the currency as a means of scaling, and to a great extent repudiating, war debts and private debts, and that the Bayard resolution, if it had no other importance, would be a measure of great political moment, because sincere and zealous Southern support of it and its passage by Southern votes would allay all these Northern suspicions. He hopes Southern Senators and members will be found supporting the resolution.

◆

If the Indiana rural press is an index of public sentiment in that State, the tide is setting strongly toward Tilden for the Democratic nomination in 1880. Twenty-five Democratic papers, whose opinions have been collected, speak out more or less openly for Tilden. Hendricks is severely criticised for his emphatic refusal to take again the second place on the ticket. The New Albany *Ledger-Standard* says that, with his soft-money ideas and antagonism to Tilden, he would fall 100,000 votes short of carrying New York. The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says it is very doubtful if New York can be carried next year without Tilden's co-operation, and without New York the Presidency cannot be secured. Several other papers speak in the same strain. It seems likely from the general tone of Dem ocratic sentiment that after one or two complimentary ballots for Hendricks, Indiana will throw the bulk of her strength in the Democratic National Convention, for Tilden.

◆

The Washington *Star* gives circulation to a report that the judges of the United States Supreme Court have wade up their minds on the question of constitutionality of the Federal election laws, and that Justices Clifford, Field, Bradley and Harlan hold that the election laws are unconstitutional, while the Chief Justice and Justices Strong, Miller and Swayne will affirm the constitutionality of the laws. Justice Hunt being off the bench, temporarily at least, this would make a tie, and result in the laws remaining in force.

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Here's an outrage for the Republicans to work with next year. One drunken negroe at Hampton Court House, S.C., recently killed another in the same condition in a quarrel over an opossum. Now all that is necessary is to whitewash the surviving negro.

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WHO SHALL BE KING?

Mr. Tilden Prepared for a Struggle with Mr. Vanderbilt.

The railroad enterprise in which Gov. Tilden is said to be engaged of equipping, a rival railroad line to the West, in opposition to the Vanderbilt's New York Central, is the great object of talk in money and railroad circles in New York city just now. The *Herald* of Saturday devotes considerable space to interviews on the subject with men prominent on the street. We quote this as to Gov. Tilden's methods in big operations from one of the interviews:

> "The fight between Tilden and Vanderbilt promises to be a very pretty one, for the 'old man' is better equipped for a bout with the railroad king than many people imagine. I suppose Tilden is worth at least ten millions in round numbers, nearly all of which is in excellent shape and can be handled almost any day. Now Vanderbilt, despite his great wealth, is handicapped by a great deal of 'water' in his stocks. I refer particularly to the New York Central, of course, so that the struggle won't be very uneven after all. When Tilden starts out in a speculation you can rest assured that he has laid out the land well beforehand. I have known him to take the census of every section of country through which a road was to run, estimate how far the majority of the farmers live from the proposed depot to which they would bring their produce, calculate carefully the business already awaiting development and the probable increase after railroad facilities had been opened up, and then only would he go ahead. I tell you that Samuel J. Tilden's head is long and level, and when he has made up his mind as to the intrinsic value of an investment heaven and earth can't move him.
>
> "Tilden resembles the late Commodore Vanderbilt more than the present owner of New York Central in that he has the courage of his opinions and isn't afraid to buy low in order to sell high. The Commodore didn't get rich on buying New York Central at 110, and that wouldn't have been the road it is to-day if he hadn't bought interests that in time might work against him. W. H. Vanderbilt has made a mistake by not taking Oswego Midland when he could have bought it for a trifling sum, and he has accordingly been forced to knuckle down to the Wabash men in order to save himself. He may yet discover that even that concession to parties who are hungry for a slice of New York Central will not block Tilden's game anainst his favorite road. Everybody knows how elevated road stock was offered to Vanderbilt before the lines were in operation and he pooh-poohed them as paying investments, and other instances might be cited in which his judgment on financial matters has been at fault, and others in consequence have stepped in and reaped the profits."

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Heat of Mines.

[Reading Eagle.]

It is found that the hottest mines in the world are those on the Comstock lode in Nevada. The highest mine temperature reported to the British coal commissioners is given as one hundred and six degrees F., though it is known that some of the Cornish mines have shown an air temperature rising to one hundred and thirteen degrees. The hottest water reported in a Welsh mine is one hundred and twenty-five. In the Comstock mines, according to Prof. Church's investigation, the air is never hotter than the rock, as it is in Cornish mines, and the rock in the lower levels—some nineteen hundred to two thousand feet—appears to have a pretty uniform temperature of one hundred and thirty degrees; the readings were obtained by placing a thermometer in ordinary drill-holes, ten inches to three feet deep, immediately these were finished; and keeping them there from ten minutes to half an hour, as may be called for.

The mining in the Comstock proceeds with remarkable rapidity, the drills being advanced three feet, five feet, and sometimes even eight or ten feet a day, so that there could not be any sensible diminution of heat at the bottom of a drill-hole. The temperature of the air is subject to more fluctuations than that of the rock, for the simple reasons that it is artificially supplied to the mine. In freshly opened ground it varied from one hundred and eight to one hundred and sixteen degrees, but somewhat higher temperatures are reported at various points. The water reaches much higher temperatures—one hundred and fifty degrees and upwards.

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A Nice Little Adventure.

A Jewish peddler recently traveling on through the Grodno District, Poland, was attacked in a wood by a footpad, who robbed him of all the money he had about him, and then let him go. Proceeding on his way, the plundered peddler met a mounted gendarme, to whom he related his mishap, and who proceeded at once to search for the robber, accompanied by tha plundered man. They soon came up with the object of their quest, upon whose person the stolen money was found, as well, as two clasp-knives and a pocket whistle, of which "unconsidered trifles," the gendarme took possession. Having bound the culprit's hands behind him and attached him to the gendarme's saddle by a cord, they started for the nearest village, the peddler on foot, the police officer on horseback. Presently it occurred to the latter that he might as well ascertain what sort of a tone could be produced by the confiscated whistle, which he accordingly put to his lips and blew with untimely vigor. Straightway there appeared upon the scene a horde of armed brigands, who surrounded the party, and after freeing their comrade from his bonds, attacked his captors. The gendarme put spurs on his horse, broke through the circle of his assailants, and got away with a bullet in his shoulder. But the unfortunate peddler, unable to escape, fell a victim to the brutality of the bandits, who hacked his body to pieces and left his mutilated remains on the high road.

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SEYMOUR ELECTED.

Horatio Seymour, Jr., Elected State Engineer of New York.

Albany, N. Y., December 12.—The Board of State Canvassers declare all the Republican candidates elected except for State Engineer and Surveyor. Horatio Seymour, Jr., who was the Democratic candidate for that office, is declared elected.

◆

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it. 47.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A clothes-line is a harmless thing,
When strethched from pole to pole;
Until you walk across the yard
And step into a hole.

Then as you make a forward lunge,
It stops you, so to speak,
And throws you down and jerks you to
The middle of neck's tweak.
—[*Keokuk Gate City*.

CONSECRATION.

All the kisses that I have given
I grudge from my soul to-day,
And of all I have ever taken,
I would wipe the thought away.

How I wish my lips had been hermits,
Held apart from kith and kin,
That fresh from God's holy service,
To Love's they might enter in.
Charlotte F. Bates.

A single property in California is half the size of Rhode Island.

The *Journal Official* puts the number of political journals published daily in Paris at the amazing figure of forty-nine.

According to the Russian paper *Rasvet*, the total number of Jewish farmers in Russia is now probably upward of 100,000.

The Boston *Journal* says: "We are sorry to say that the best practical exemplification of female suffrage was preceded by some very sharp practice regarding the nomination of the ladies by the ladies themselves.

The Denver *News* says that all that portion of the Union west of a line drawn north and South through Denver is good for mining and grazing, and not for agriculture and that mining towns should have much manufacturing.

The name of the architect who built the Sistine Chapel in Rome has at length been discovered in some Italian archives. It was Johanninus de Dulcibus, or Little Johnny of the Sweets. He has waited a long time for his deserts.

French sculptors are invited to compete for a memorial, to be erected on the spot where the National Assembly met in 1789. It is to consist of a statue of the Republic, with statues of Bailly, Mirabeau, Sieyes, and Lafayette at the base.

Fred Douglass continues to speak sensibly on the negro exodus from the South. He says emphatically that all organized effort ot the north designed to prompt and promote futher stampedo of this sort should be discountenanced.

Some comment is caused by the fact that a son of De Facto Hayes is in Ohio, trying to manipulate politics concerning the Senatorship. And, by the way, ex-Governor Denison, who is thought to represent old Lincoln republicanism, is gaining ground, while Garfield is losing.

If Mr. John B. Gough, the teetotal lecturer, has not been misinformed, it is a common practice among English young ladies of fashion nowadays to tipple wine in candy shops when out shopping, and to carry mainly ornamented sherry flasks on all expeditions of business or pleasure.

The last biographer of John Locke calls him "a negative positivist." Negative positivist is not bad. Debating societies might enrich their repertory of subjects this winter by discussing this question which is the more worthy of our approbation—a negative positivist or a positive negativist?

Senator Blaine recently sent the Baptist Society in Augusta, Me., $50, and the Church Committee, in their report, nominate him for President, and indorse his Christian liberality when they say: "If he has not the good fortune to be President, he has the heart of a Christian and the hand of a Prince."

Last week, at the old horse sale of Wells, Fargo & Co., at Portland, Oregon, a young man purchased a black valise for a dollar or two. He opened it, and found it filled with clothing, also a gold watch and chain, a silver cup, and some very fine jewelry of a miscellaneous character. Another man paid $86 for a box of last year's almanacs.

Ex-Governor Hartranft's parents, Samuel E. and Lydia Hartranft, celebrated their golden wedding at their residence in Norristown on Sunday. The only guests were their distinguished son and his family. Mrs. Hartranft's maiden name was Lidia Bucher, and Mr. Hartranft is a son of Leonard Hartranft, who died at his home in Northumberland county in 1842.

Under the name of "Simplicity" a society of ladies has been established in Leipsic to oppose the extravagance of fashion in dress and ornaments. The members of this association are pledged not to wear false hair nor a train nor tunics or any double skirts. Patterns of simple dresses are plainly trimmed, although fashionable bonnets are worn, and certain dressmakers have agreed to conform to these patterns in working for the members of the society.

George Augusta Sala tells the Baltimore *American* that he left England to get away from the exasperating political broil with which his countrymen are now afflicted. He says that as much bitterness of feeling now exists between the advocates and opponents of the Beaconsfield policy as existed in this country in reference to slavery at the outbreak of the great civil war. "Worse than all," adds Mr. Sala, "here comes the Irish trouble to cap the climax."

A geography recitation in Nevada must be interesting. Just imagine a schoolboy standing up and gravely rattling off the following before a committee of the board of education:—"Buttermilk canon is in the Paradise mountains, northwest from Eden, about ten miles from Gouge-eye, on the road leading from Limbarger to Whoop-'Em-Up, via Bull Town, Lay-'Em-Out and Hungry, and just over the mountains from Bung-Eye and Knock-'Em-Stiff."

A letter of "recollections," by Mrs. Florence Cochenower, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, is published. This lady was a resident of Franklin, Tennessee, during the war. She says, in describing the scenes following the battle of Franklin, that General Pat Cleborne one of the bravest of the Confederate Generals, was lying across the breastworks, and "by the dead rebel soldier lay his utensils of scanty comfort—his tin grater, used under privations to grate his corn to make bread."

General Ynequez the Cubian patriot, has arrived at Jacksonville, Florida, where he hopes to take a little rest. He is the same man, who during a battle fought two years ago, fought the Spanish soldiers until his men were all dead around him, and then, seeing that capture was certain, shot himself in the forehead with the last charge in his revolver. He was very near death for a long time, but recovered finally and was sent as a prisoner to Spain. He escaped thence, and yet hopes to liberate Cuba.

GRANT.

From the fortuneless shades of obscurity sped,
And uplifted to fame on the flood tide of war,—
Shall we start at the lustre so dazzlingly shed
From this meteor that glares like a conquering star!

Shall the Nations who walk in this wonderful clime,
And rejoice in the glory of Liberty's light,
Bend the knee to this pander of tyrannous crime?
And renounce for his bidding their God-given right?

What is he that so haughtily prates of the dower
Which he stoops to bestow on this masterless land!

Has he fathomed the secret of limitless power,
Which shall fashion her millions as clay to his hand?

He has girdled the earth—so his sycophants say—
Has been flattered by monarchs and feasted by kings.
But where are the patriot legions to-day
Who were slaughteredby hosts for the triumph it brings?

Yes! where are the legions of patriot de ad,
Who have paved for his footsteps the pathway of pride?
Not for this was their lifeblood so fearlessly shed;
Not for him, but for Freedom, they dauntlessly died?

Let the soul of a despot enphinxed in his form
Still ponder its dream of immutable might:
Though he wield for an hour an invincible arm
Yet the wrathbolt of Freedom its prowess shall smite.

Let him pause, ere he clutch for the conqueror's wreath,
Lest he blazon his brow with the symbol of shame,
Though the sword of the despot should flash from its sheath,
Yet Freedom is armed with a falchion of flame!

Let him know there are millions, the fearless and free,
Who repose in the strength of her septreless might:
This is Liberty's land from the fount to the sea,
And no tyrant nor traitor can breathe in her sight.

J. P. JOHNSTON.

PITTSBURG Dec 10, 1879.

FASHION STOPS NOWHERE.

"Sweet Things" in Shrouds and Trimmings—Variety in Styles.

[New York Sun.]

Every dress intended expressly for the dead may be styled, generically, a shroud. Modern usage, however, makes a distinction according to the color of the dresses, applying the term "shroud" to those which are black or white and "habit" to those of brown material. Only black, white or brown material is used. There are large shops for the manufacture of dresses for the dead, as for clothing for the living. The manufacturer sells to the undertaker. He usually makes coffins and coffin trimmings, and everything he sells to the undertaker is, as a rule, sold for just half of the retail price and often for less than half. A lawn shroud that is retailed to the mourner for $2,25 costs the undertaker, usually, 90 cents. The undertaker often waits for his pay, and frequently he doesn't survive the waiting time. So he makes his sales on a basis of large margins for losses. In that way he manages to counteract the effect upon him of the grief that he sees, and he doesn't die of sorrow accumulating within him.

In the larger manufactories from which the undertaker gets his supplies, from seventy-five to one hundred different styles of shrouds for dead women are shown, and fifteen or more for dead men. The materials chiefly used are merino and lawn. The trimmings are satin, plain, stamped, or quilted; gimp, in folds, puffings, bows, edgings box-plaits, ruches of crepe lisse and of other material, embroidery and raised flosswork representing flowers, vines, tendrils, and in mottoes. The styles of cut and making follow to a considerable extent the prevailing modes of dress for the living. The morning dress pattern is largely used for women, and the dressing gown for men invariably with a bosom piece. For men it is the usual shirt bosom and collar of starched linen, often with studs; for women the bosom piece is made according to fancy, regulated largely by the material of the robe. The frequent use of the patterns above mentioned may be due largely to the fact that they are easily put on, because of their large sleeves and loose fit. They are open at the back from top to bottom, and, when put on, are fastened at the neck. The sides are simply tucked underneath the body.

Garments worn in life are frequently used as grave clothes—a custom more prevalent in New York than anywhere else in this country, with the possible exception of Deadwood and some other places, where sudden deaths and unceremonious burials are rather the rule. Boston uses twice as many shrouds proportionately as New York, which does not require more than could be furnished by one or two manufacturers. The greater number of the shrouds made by New York manufacturers are sold in other cities. The larger manufacturers usually occupy several stories. In the the ground story coffins of various sizes and descriptions are displayed. The second story is used as a salesroom for shrouds and coffin trimmings, by the yard and made up; and in the stories above are manufactured the articles displayed below. New fashions in grave clothes are usually oringinated by the "forelady," as she is called in the establishment. The least costly shroud is of black lawn, and it sells at retail, ready made, for $2.25. It is trimmed with the same materials in puffings, bows and ruffles. Lawn burial robes are little used compared with those of other materials. Prices of shrouds vary from that of the simple robe, already mentioned, to $40 or more. The more usual prices are $10, $12 and $15. Manufacturers of shrouds, coffins, and trimmings do not sell at retail. In former years undertakers often received orders for two or three carriages filled with flowers; but within the past two years this custom has been nearly abandoned. The undertaker made very little profit on these floral adjuncts.

In a long, narrow room—nearly 200 feet in the second story of the manufactory of the undertakers' supplies, were shown shrouds for men and for women, in great numbers and various styles. A shroud of new design, was of black merino, with "cross crease centre" of black satin folds, trimmed at the side with box plaits and milliners' folds, alternately of satin and merino. Folds of the same kind around the neck enclosed a satin-threaded crepe lisse ruche. It was finished at the throat with a black satin bow. The end of the sleeve was trimmed to correspond, and was softened with crepe lisse. In an open box on the counter was a brown habit. The bosom piece was of white satin, with finger puffs up and down. There were gimp and edgings at the sides and box plaits with edging; around the neck, white satin bows, finished with trimming. A man's shroud was in another box. It was trimmed with quilted satin and raised floss work in the shape of a cross and a leafy vine. There were a linen bosom and collar and a black cravat and bosom studs. A fold of satin answered for the vest, and the shroud had the appearance of an elaborate dressing gown for a gentleman. Another shroud for a man had a matelasse front, a shirt bosom of another pattern, and folds to represent a vest showing two buttons. The shelves behind the counter were filled with boxes of burial robes and "head linings." They were labelled "Ladies' fine lawn robe;" "Ladies cashmere habit, No. 25 front, color brown," "Cashmere robe, No. 35 front, color white;" the number designating the style of the robe. An "old lady's shroud" was in one of the open boxes. It was of black cashmere, with folds crossing over the breast, the second fold narrow and of black satin; pointed sleeve cuffs, bound with black satin; folds of white lawn crossing diagonally to the left, across the breast; a lawn bow at the throat, and at the wrists and around the neck a widow's ruche. "Style No. 37" was somewhat costly. The material was fine brown merino. Double puffings were edged with white satins, and edged again with a ruche of tulle. The plain white satin breast piece had "daisy buttons"—buttons with white satin centre and loops of white silk thread around it—down the middle. At the throat was a white satin bow, edged, and around the neck a tulle ruche. The robe retails for $30. Quilted to the bottom it would cost $40, and a cord and a tassel would come with it. Quilting is a more expensive trimming than puffing, for more time is required to make it. Ordinarly, a shroud has about two feet of trimming, and the cost is about one-third as much as when trimmed to the bottom.

The women employed in the manufactories work by the piece. They make two shrouds a day of the more elaborate patterns, and four of the simpler. The girls who stitch the seams on sewing machines earn $8 a week. Generally the same hand makes the entire shroud, doing the machine and the hand work and earning $12 a week the "forelady does cutting. Her salary is, on the average, $15 a week. The cutting is not a delicate task, for shrouds are nearly all the same size. When too large they are tucked under at the back, and care is taken to have them all large enough for a person of ordinary size. The women work in the manufactory, and choose their own hours, generally going to work at about nine in the morning and quitting at five in the afternoon.' They bring their luncheons and take about twenty-five minutes' intermission for eating it. Some of the girls work only on "headlines," which extend from the head of the coffin to the break on the shoulder. These girls learn to work mottoes and ingenious figures, stitching them entirely with sewing machines.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

HOME-MADE FOOD COOKERS.—I see so many enquiries from correspondents in relation to steamers and food cookers that I am induced to give the how to make a cheap one, which I think will be found equal in economy and durability to many a more pretentious one. Get your carpenter to make a tank or vat of good sound pine plank, using lumber one foot wide, and of such dimensions as to hold from one to two barrels of water; on the bottom of this nail heavy galvanized iron and for economy of fuel have the tinner solder six inch pipe up through this about one foot from the rear end, and extending up somewhat higher than the water will come when it is filled; from this extend common stove pipe to any height you choose.

When this is completed set it on the top of brick or stone work laid in mortar forming a fire box the whole length of the tank. Your smoke stack is already completed in the pipe running through the bottom. Some two feet from the front end of the fire box I would build a bridge coming nearly up to the bottom of the tank so as to confine the flame nearer to the heating surface, and do not make the fire box too high, for much of the heat is lost in this way, (from fourteen to sixteen inches is sufficient for height.) For convenience in drawing off the hot water put in a good sized faucet near the bottom on one side or back end. A barrel half full of meal filled up with boiling water and covered tightly for six or eight hours will be found on opening again to be cooked sufficient for all purposes of feeding.

The whole cost of a boiler of this kind need not exceed five dollars, can be built out of doors or in one corner of the hog house with no more danger of fire than an ordinary stove, and from the large amount of heating surface exposed to the fire, only a small amount of wood is required. I have had one of this kind is use for a number of years and would not exchange it for some of the patent steamers which have been so short lived in this section. The one I have is my own make and original with me, and I give my experience to others who may wish to try something without a patent attached to it.—*Western Rural.*

BETTER HAMS.—An important improvement in the method of curing and smoking hams has been introduced this year in one of the pork packing establishment of St. Louis, a description of which is of interest not only to the trade but to the public. The nature and advantages of these improvements a *Republican* reporter learned from a conversation with a member of the firm, and also from an inspection of the manner in which the new device is utilized. The improvements were understood to be as follows:

In the usual way of curing hams is pickle, each ham has to be handled in turning it in the pickle cask, the brine has to be handled by dippers and buckets, and several minutes' time required to secure the head in the cask. The new plan is to arrange a number of large stationary casks in rows along a series of supply pipes and drains connecting with a well of brine, the pickle being pumped from the well into the supply pipes to run into the casks, and emptied from the casks by draining from the bottom, as may be desired. In these casks is secured an upright pole, with wings radiating from each other at right angles and extending close to the staves of the cask. Between these arms are laid the hams, about seventy-five in a cask. The pickle is then pumped in and an open bar-work head put on by means of two thumb screws requiring a few turns. When turning the hams the head is quickly removed to let the hams float in the pickle, an iron bar is run through the pole in the cask, and one man pulls the bar around, causing the pole and wings to turn with it. In this rotary motion each ham is forced to slide over and turn around another, and thus to present new surfaces in varied positions. It is claimed that by this new method there is no loss from imperfectly cured hams, the pickling being better because it can be equalized and graded easily. It requires only one-third of the time necessary formerly besides enabling one man to do the work of one hundred men in curing hams.

The improvement in smoking is as follows: Smoke is created in an oven outside the smokehouse and passed through underground pipes into the smoke house, a frame building, where it rises from the floor to the top, encountering two opposite currents of air drawn from outside. These currents cause the smoke to form into a rapidly revolving horizontal column which passes among the hams. The smoke is not warm, and there is no heat to melt the hams, or hot air to blacken them. The hams, under this process, are smoked in twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and come out with a rich, reddish bronze hue and unshriveled. Formerly it required from eight to fourteen days to smoke hams and there were risks of loss by fire and shrinkage because of the fire being placed openly under the hams. The first lot of hams cured and smoked under the new process were placed upon the market this week, and it is claimed that the quality of the meat and demand for the ham is something more than ordinary.

KEEPING APPLES.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes that he has tested the method suggested in agricultural papers of keeping apples all the year round by wrapping them in paper for two successive years, and finds it to be a perfect success. The plan pursued was to take old newspapers cut them into pieces of sufficient size, and wrap each apple by itself and pack them carefully in boxes or barrels, so as to exclude the air. The variety selected was the Northern Spy, and this year, as late as the 14th of August, they were still fresh and crisp, and he had no doubt they might have been kept much longer, had not the temptation to eat them been so strong.

INTERESTING DAIRY FACTS.—There is now in progress in New York city a Dairy Fair, which is attracting much attention. It was expected that ex-Gov. Seymour would be present to open the fair with an address, but only a few minutes before 7 o'clock a telegram was received announcing that it was impossible for him to appear. In that emergency, Mr. M. Folsom, Chairman of the Executive Committee, introduced Mr. F. B. Thurber, President of the Dairy Association, who delivered an address. He says:

"The number of milch cows in Germany, as given by the latest statistics is 5,961,221; in France, 4,513,765; Great Britain and Ireland, 3,708,766, while in the United States the latest statistics and estimates make the number of milch cows about 13,000,000. Some idea of the magnitude of the dairy interest may be formed from the fact that in this country alone, during the year 1878, 340,000,000 pounds of cheese were produced, and 960,000,000 pounds of butter. Of this but 30 per cent. of the butter was exported, while but 60,000,000 pounds total production of butter, exports 30,000,000, or 50 per cent.

These export figures illustrate an important fact, namely, that American dairymen have appreciated and catered to the taste of cheese consumers in the great market of the world, Great Britain, while they have neglected to study the wants of the same consumers of butter. There is, undoubtedly, a difficulty in transporting butter long distances and delivering it in perfect condition, but this is a difficulty which can be overcome, at least in a great degree.

"The great difficulty has been that so small a proportion of the immense production of butter in the United States has been of good quality that really fine butter has commanded higher prices at home than abroad, and there is quite a sufficient quantity of poor butter to be found in most of the foreign markets.

"Improved dairy appliances and machinery, much of it of American origin, has been extensively introduced both on the Continent and Great Britain; more attention has been paid to using the best salt; governmental dairy schools have been established in the Continental dairy countries, even Russia having the enterprises to take this step, and scientifically educated dairymen are furnished in these schools to the principal dairy districts of their respective countries. Margarine butter, or oleomargarine, as it is called here, has also assisted in bringing about this result, as it competed successfully with the poorer grades of ordinary butter, and obliged European butter makers to make an offer to produce a superior article.

"In Great Britain, the amount of intelligent effort which is being directed toward the improvement of dairy products, especially butter, is surprising, and if American butter makers would enlarge their foreign market, they must, in the same manner, strive to increase the supply of good butter which is produced, and thereby lower prices to a point which will enable us to compete in the principal butter markets of the world.

"Nearly the whole of our cheese export is of but one variety, but from my observations in foreign markets, I am convinced that there is considerable scope for profitably enlarging the variety of cheeses which we manufacture in the United States. A prominent English dairy authority has said that 'cheese is made in the dairy,' meaning thereby that almost any variety of cheese can be manufactured in countries other than those in which it originated."

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Married with Rifle in Hand.

[Portland Oregon Bee.]

The news of the curious sequel of a love affair has just reached us from Port Townsend. A certain young man fell in love with a beautiful young lady residing near Port Townsend. His passion being reciprocated, marriage was proposed, but the young lady's parents would have none of it. The father and a belligerent uncle threatened to do the young "Romeo" serious personal injury in case his attentions were continued, and forbade him ever again entering the premises, and the young lady is represented as having been bitterly persecuted on account of her refusal to discountenance the discarded suitor. The young man becoming aware of this fact determined to marry at once. Accordingly, procuring a liscense and the service of the necessarily constituted authority, and withal a good Winchester rifle, he repaired to the abode of the young woman's parents. Encountering the father and the irate uncle in the yard, he bade them "hands off," declaring that they had threatened to do him personal injury, and that in the eyes of the law he would be justified in doing serious execution with his rifle in case they attempted to execute it, and right there, before the gaze of the two astonished belligerents with one eye fixed on them, the other on the fair one by his side, and with one hand clutching his rifle, and the other grasping that of his affianced, the nuptial knot was tied, and the happy couple departed.

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TO AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN ASTHMA, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarsness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all Coughs and Colds.
MWS

BURIED TREASURE.

Upon a time—I do not know
Exactly when, but long ago—
A man whose riches were untold,
Silver and precious stones and gold,
Within an Eastern city dwelt:
But not a moment's peace he felt,
For fear that thieves should force his door,
And rob him of his treasured store.
In spite of armed slaves on guard,
And doors and windows locked and barred,
His life was one continual fright,
He hardly slept a wink at night,
And had so little rest by day
That he grew permaturely gray.

At last he dug a monstrous pit
To hold his wealth and buried it
By night, alone; then smoothed the ground
So that the spot could not be found.
But he gained nothing by his labor:
A curious, prying, envious neighbor,
Who marked the hiding, went and told
The Sultan where to find the gold.
A troop of soldiers came next day,
And bore the hoarded wealth away.

Some precious jewels still remained,
For which a goodly price he gained,
Then left the city, quite by stealth,
To save the remnant of his wealth:
But now, by hard experience taught,
A better way to keep it sought.
Broad lands he bought, and wisely tilled;
With fruits and grain his barns he filled;
He used his wealth with liberal hand:
His plenty flowed through all the land;
And, hid no longer under ground,
Spread honest comfort all around.

Thus calm and prosperous pass the years,
Till on a fated day he hears
The Sultan's mandate, short and dread,
"Present thyself, or lose thy head?
Fearful and trembling, he obeys,
For Sultans have their little ways,
And wretches who affront their lord
Brave bastinado, sack, or cord.

Before the dreaded throne he bowed
Where sat the the Sultan, grim and proud,
And thought, "My head must surely fall,
And then my master will seize all
My wealth again." But from the throne
There came a calm and kindly tone:
"My son, well pleased am I to see
Thy dealings in prosperity:
May Allah keep thee in good health!
Well hast thou learned the use of wealth.
No longer buried under-ground:
Its comforts spread to all around.
The poorman's blessing on thy name
Are better far than worldly fame.
I called the hither. Now, behold
Here are the silver, gems, and gold
I took from thee in other days:
Receive them back, and go thy ways,
For thou hast learned this truth at last—
Would that it might be sown broadcast!—
That riches are but worthless pelf
When hoarded only for one's self."

S. S. C.

—*Harpers Young People.*

PARENTS TRIBULATIONS.

Somewhat But not Exactly Like the Queen of the Camelias.

[Paris Letter.]

Every one is familiar with the celebrated scene in the "Dame aux Camelias" of Dumas. Armand Duval is madly in love with a courtesan. To the despair of his family he retires with her to a retreat which their passion renders delightful. The father of Armand adopts a sudden resolution and makes a serious and dangerous effort to tear from the arms of Maguerite Gautier his son, for whom he is arranging a wealthy marriage. The poor courtesan pushes her devotion to the point of martyrdom and quits the lover claimed by an inflexible father. This espisode is by no means an unfrequent one in private life, and the conduct of M. Duval *pere* is that of numerous fathers of families.

A proceeding identically the same, although with an object dramatically opposite, has just been undertaken with Theo by the Comte de X.

M. de X. has a son fifteen years old, a pupil of the Polytechnic School. This young man, like most of his fellow pupils, became desperately enamored of Theo. Every Wednesday—*jour de sortie*—he had obtained the privilege of passing a quarter of an hour in Theo's dressing room at the theatre. Unfortunately his juvenile ardor, his unceasing passion, induced him to commit two or three imprudences, which finally condemned him to perpetual exclusion. His grief was so great that the poor boy fell ill, from the bare idea of being unable any longer to converse with the Diva.

The Comte X., determined to save the life of his son at any cost, resolved to make a last effort in his favor.

He went to see Theo just as the father of Armand Duval went to see Marguerite Gautier.

"Madame," he said to her, "my son is in love with you."

"He has, in fact, told me so two or three hundred times," replied the lovely Cinderella.

"I know," replied the father, "that you have shut the door of your dressing room against him. It has rendered him quite ill. His health is broken down, his studies are compromised by you."

"What can I do?"

"You can save him. I come in the name of a weeping family to entreat you to forgive him, and to allow him to pay his court again to you."

"Impossible; he was to bold, he will spoil all the others."

"If we were to promise that he would be more reasonable in the future?"

"Could I only be sure of it."

"We have made him promise it."

"In that case," replied the Diva, "I will forgive him. He may come back. But let it be distinctly understood that I do this not for him, but for his family."

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THE MYSTERIOUS OUIDA.

What Her American Publisher Knows of Her.

[N. Y. Herald Letter.]

"Who is Ouida?"

"Ouida is a mystery that no person has yet been able to solve. All that is really known of her is that she is the daughter of a Frenchman, and her name is Rosa de la Rama. She was an obscure contributor to the London magazines, glad to earn a pound a page for her stories, when she came across 'Granville de Vinge.' Struck by its powerful delineation of character and the dash and brilliancy of its style I published it under its original name of 'Held in Bondage.' The name was unfortunate. People thought it was a novel about slavery, of which they had a surfeit just then. Consequently the book failed to attract attention, and only 800 copies were sold, and that was more owing to our immence distributing facilities than to any public interest in the novel itself. When 'Strathmore' was published in England, I republished it here, still having faith in Ouida as a strong writer, although I did not know at that time whether the author was a man or woman. 'Strathmore' was a success; and upon the strength of that I brought out a new edition on her first novel, under the better title of 'Granville de Vinge, or Held in Bondage,' using the second title to avoid deceiving people who had already bought the book under its original name. It made a great hit, and Ouida's reputation was established. She says she is indebted to me for her success, and is grateful for it."

"Where does she live?"

"Two miles from Florence, in a lovely villa. Dogs are her pets and the house is full of them; wherever she goes she is surrounded by her canine favorites. She says they are more faithful than the human race. Whenever one of them dies he or she is buried with more respect than is sometimes shown to men and women."

"Is Ouida pretty?"

"She is dashing looking more than pretty. Her manners are fascinating: her conversation lively; her eyes bright and expressive. She is saucy and audacious in her remarks, and sometime indulges in unladylike slang; but in spite of all this she is a great favorite among English and American residents at Florence, and they are glad to accept invitations to her villa, for she entertains magnificently."

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A Gate Story.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

'Serena, darling;" he murmured, and the old gate scarcely creaked as it swung to and fro beneath her light weight, and the silent stars looked down with tender glances, and all South Hill seemed to hold its breath to listen. "Serena, sweet," he said, and the radiant blushes that kindled over the pearly brow and cheeks softened the silent lovelight in her lustrous eyes; "Serena, my own, if every glittering star that beams above, if every passing breeze that stops to kiss thy glowing cheeks, if every rustling leaf that whispers to the night were living, burning, loving thoughts; it every—Oh-h-ho-ho! Ow'w! Wow-ow! Aw-w, oh, oh, oh! Oh' jimmy pelt! Oh, glory! Oh, murder, murder, murder! Oh, dad rang, the swizzled old gats at the bow wows!" And she said stiffly, that no gentleman who could use such language in the presence of a lady was an acquaintance of hers, and she went into the house. And he pushed the gate open and pulled his mangled thumb out of the crack of it, and went down the street sucking the injured member and declaring that, however lightly one hundred and fifty pounds of girl might sit upon the heart of man, it was a little too much pressure when applied to an impromptu thumb-screw. And the match is drawn, and all bets are declared off.

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AGITATING FINANCES.

Mr. Hayes Insists Congress Shall Take Up the Subject.

It is telegraphed from Washington that General Hawley of Connecticut, saw Mr. Hayes on Friday evening and had a very full and free talk with him on the finances. The conversation seemed to General Hawley not only very interesting but also important, and when it had proceeded for a little the General, struck with this, asked Mr. Hayes' permission to take a careful memorandum of what was said, and authorized him, if he saw fit, to make it public. Mr. Hayes said:

"The practical question is, what shall now be done? Already there are propositions in both Houses in opposition to the principles of the message, and at least an important resolution—Senator Bayard's—in the line of action recommended in the message. Now what is required, in my judgment, is that upon these propositions there shall be a thorough and full discussion. The result of such a discussion will be to show the country that the true issue is precisely what it has been for several years past, namely, a question between inflationists on one side and the friends of sound, stable, constitutional currency on the other. Let every man who believes in hard money vote against the propositions in both Houses which are against an early return to the constitutional currency, and let him sustain by voting and by debate, all propositions which, like Mr. Bayard's, look to the action recommended by the message.

"It is not to be regarded as a mere party question, but if it were, no policy could be wiser for the Republican party than to stand by the principles with which they have been identified for the last five years. If they fail to do it they give an opportunity to the Democratic party which will enable it, if it is wise, to carry the country in 1880."

To another gentleman, also a Republican, who visited the President to converse on the same subject of the repeal of the legal tender clause, the President said, in substance, the same thing. He said, "as to the practical question of how and when to carry out the principles of the message, I am confident that full and thorough debate on the resolutions, pro and con, which have already been offered in Congress, will develop the fact that the true issue on the subject is the old familiar question which has so long divided our public men into inflationists on the one side and hard money on the other," and that "in my judgment the course to be now taken by hard money men is to oppose by votes and discussion all resolutions antagonizing the principles of the message on this subject and to support all proper resolutions looking to their embodiment in practical legislation. The sooner this line of action is adopted the sooner the friends of a sound and stable currency in Congress will find that they are sustained by the people.

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PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Members of Congress Subscribing Money for Irish Relief.

[Washington Special]

Congressman Kenna, of West Virginia, on Wednesday gave expression to a very general feeling of pity for the suffering people in some parts of Ireland, and of contempt for the agitators who have by their revolutionary violence alarmed and deprived many poor laborers of employment, by starting a subscription paper in the House to raise a fund for the relief of suffering among the laboring poor in Ireland. The subscription paper recites:—"We do this in no political spirit, but solely to aid people who are in actual distress in their country, and whose energy, undaunted pluck, and brains have contributed so much to the advancement and history of our own." The amount which each member is asked to contribute is $5, and up to the close of the session to-day seventy members on both sides of the House had signed their name to the list, including the Speaker and the leading Democratic and Republican members. There is no doubt that every member of the House will subscribe $5, and in that case the fund will amount to nearly $1,500. No one here sympathizes with the Parnell agitation which is regarded as a mere wild, inexcusable, revolutionary attempt; but the accounts which the cable dispatches have given of suffering among the Irish poor, greatly increased by the foolish and wicked attempt of the Parnell demagogues have aroused a pity for the Irish poor which manifests itself in a subscription to supply them with food. Mr. Kenna's subscription, in fact, means, "Not one cent for Parnell, but hundreds to give food to the honest poor."

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Horrible Death In A Mill.

[Ilchester (Md.) Dispatch.]

Mr. Raymond Knowles, the superintendent of the Thistle Cotton Mills, in this place, met his death Tuesday evening in a singular and shocking manner. Some of the hands in the sixth story of the mill had been lowering cotton by the elevator to the lower floor. Mr. Knowles, wishing to go to the upper floor, placed his foot in the hook of the rope by which the cotton had been lowered, and shouted, "Here goes; hoist away." Those above, thinking that he was joking, and did not intend to go up in that way, started the steam windlass, and Mr. Knowles was jerked up to the roof of the building. The impetus was so great that it was impossible to arrest his assent, and the top of his head struck the roof with such force that his skull was crushed. The first intimation those on the ground floor had of the terrible accident was when the body of the unfortunate man fell headlong from the roof to the basement, a distance of 200 feet. A physician was summoned, and then it was ascertained that in additioned to the fracture of the skull his hip bone had been badly fractured by the fall and had penetrated the femoral artery, from which his life blood poured, causing his death in about two minutes. The body was so shockingly mutilated to be rendered almost unrecognizable, even by his family.

WASHINGTON.

Buckner's Financial Bill Being Defective is to be Revised.

Doubtful Reports About the Alleged Intentions of Mr. Tilden.

One Who Knows Says Neither Kellogg Nor Spofford are Entitled to the Louisiana Senatorship.

LOUISIANA SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The Clerk of the Senate Committee which went to Louisiana to investigate Senator Kellogg, writes to the paper in Georgia, of which he is editor, giving a *resume* of the investigation, and developing what is undoubtedly the Democratic plan. He says: "To most of those who have followed the progress of the investigation in Washington and in New Orleans, two things will appear. First—That the pretended Legislature which elected Kellogg to the United States Senate did not have a legal quorum, and that Kellogg resorted to open and indiscriminate corruption to secure the votes of this illegal body; and, second, that Judge Spofford himself was not legally chosen United States Senator from Louisiana. Therefore, we can see but one course for the Senate to pursue in the determination of this question, and that is to say that neither the sitting member nor the contestant was legally elected, and declare the seat vacant. This can be speedily filled by the new Legislature of Louisiana, and then the State will once more have two legally chosen Senators."

BUCKNER'S BANK BILL.

Comptroller of the Currency Knox has pointed out some very serious defects in Judge Buckner's bill requiring National banks to keep half of their reserve in coin, and the consequence is that the Committee of Banking and Currency has reconsidered their previous action in adopting the measure and have been engaged in revising it to avoid the obstacle which Knox pointed out. Mr. Knox's opinion is that the bill as it stood originally would seriously embarrass the business of the banks. Section 5,191 of the Revised Statutes, for which Buckner's bill is really a substitute, was amended by the act of June 20, 1874, so as to relieve National banks of keeping on hand any reserve on their circulating notes. This amendment, however, is not incorporated in the volume of the Revised Statutes, because the Revised Statutes were compiled before the amendment in question was passed and the bill of Mr. Buckner was evidently drawn in ignorance of its existence. Section 2 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides "that Section 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of their respective circulations, but moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in the said section."

This law was passed in consequence of the establishment of a National Bank Redemption Agency, and because the act establishing that agency requires the banks to maintain with the United States Treasurer an amount equal to 5 per cent. of their circulating notes. The original Buckner Bill would require the banks to keep a reserve equal to 25 per cent. of their circulation and deposits, thus increasing the aggregate reserve on the basis of the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency over $55,000,000, thus withdrawing from circulation and locking up that additional amount. In order to escape these objections, Judge Buckner proposes to strike out that part of the bill which requires a reserve of 25 per cent. of circulation. The Committee agreed to Buckner's amendment.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—It is learned that the two appropriation committees are in entire accord as to the necessity and expediency of framing all the appropriation bills at the very earliest day possible, and thus securing a speedy adjournment. A few days ago the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations united in a letter to their Democratic colleagues, setting forth the fact that the Democrats, now having a majority of the two Houses of Congress, they would be held responsible for the duration of the session, and for whatever legislation was enacted; that in the opinion of the Senate members of the committee, wisdom and prudence would dictate the speedy reporting of the appropriation bills and their prompt passage through the two branches. The Senate members indicated their great desire to co-operate by all means in their power to the accomplishment of this end. They also made the suggestion to create another regular appropriation bill, namely, for the District of Columbia. Heretofore the custom has been to distribute the appropriations for the District of Columbia through several of the regular appropriation bills. The items are numerous and the aggregate foots up a very large sum, and the present plan has been felt for a long time to be quite inconvenient. The proposition now is to group together connectedly all the items of appropriations for the District of Columbia and make of them one separate bill. The suggestion, it is understood, will be adopted by the House Committee. In addition to the written communication, the members of the two committees have had personal conferences, and the understanding is perfect that no delay which can be prevented shall be permitted to interpose between the final passage of all the appropriation bills. A member of the Senate Committee says, "When once we get the appropriation bills out of the way nothing under Heaven can keep Congress here." It was in the pursuance of this understanding that the three smaller appropriation bills were reported to the House last week and their passage pressed. Members of the Senate appropriations committee think they can, without any difficulty, push them through the Senate, also before the recess next Friday. Conversations with leading Democrats of both Houses fully justifies the belief that they will vigorously second the efforts of the appropriations committees. The outlook may, therefore, be considered quite promising for an unusually early adjournment, unless there should be a renewal of the struggle, with the President on the subject of the Federal election laws. It is thought by some of the Democrats that this may be avoided, and by some plan which will not involve an abandonment of the position heretofore taken by the Democrats.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

There are now in town a dozen members of the National Republican Committee, including Mr. Frye of Maine, Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Mr. Gorham of California, and Mr. Keogh of North Carolina, and these gentlemen have been consulting quite freely with their friends and with Republicans from other States about the business that will come before the Committee at its meeting next Wednesday. The first business to come up will be the selection of a Chairman, and at present the contest seems to be very uncertain. Senator Don Cameron wants it, but he is not a member of the Committee; Kemble, the Pennsylvania member, has declined to resign, but some say he will resign in Mr. Cameron's favor if Mr. Cameron could get the Chairmanship. Governor Cornell, Conkling's man, has resigned, and ex-Congressman Platt will take his place. Both Mr. Frye and W. E. Chandler are now said not to be candidates, but the assertion is not wholly credited. Several members of the committee have declared their preferences for Mr. R. C. McCormick, but as Mr. McCormick is the representative only of a Territory, it does not seem likely that his chances can be very good. Of the members here, Chandler says he will vote for Frye, and Frye says he will vote for Chandler, but they will probably, in the end, drift to Don Cameron in preference to anyone else if Cameron's name is used.

As to the place of holding the next convention the contest will be really confined to Chicago and Saratoga, with the chances perhaps, in favor of Chicago. Saratoga offers to build a wigwam, secure reduced rates of railroad fare, and reduced prices to delegates at the hotels, and the New York people are very active in a quiet way in urging the selection. The Philadelphia people do not seem, as yet, to be making any active effort to secure the convention, chiefly because they are said to consider it useless, as Cameron and all the leading men there believe Chicago is a foregone conclusion.

One of the questions to come before the committee is the demand made by the State Central Committee of California for the expulsion of George G. Gorham for bolting the Republican ticket.

FRED. DOUGLASS' EXODUS OPPOSITION.

Frederick Douglass takes no stock in the "exodus movement" of his race. When called upon to contribute to the wants of the North Carolina emigrants, who reached the point on their way to Indiana, he replied:

"I have in no way encouraged the ill-advised and ill arranged exodus of colored people from the South, and while I have from the first openly and earnestly stated my objections to it in the most public way at my command, I yet certainly agree with you that no time should be lost and no effort omitted to raise the means immediately to help the hungry and penniless emigrants now in our city on their way to some point where homes can be procured for them, and where they can, by their own labor, supply their own necessities. At the same time I cannot but repeat the opinion already often expressed, that all organized effort at the North designed to prompt and promote further stampedes of this sort should be discontinued. These poor people should not be deluded and allured from their homes, especially at this season of year, by promises, expressed or implied, of pecuniary aid. I see no wisdom, but much folly; no good, but much evil, in bringing to this city multitudes of these people under the impression that when they reach here money will be raised and furnised them to pay their traveling expenses to the North or to the West, or elsewhere. There are hundreds and thousands everywhere ready to ride on railways and to visit distant cities, if assured in advance that their railroad fares will be provided for them."

It is said that Douglas is so opposed to the movement that he gave but five dollars towards helping the last batch to get to Indiana.

REPUBLICAN CALCULATIONS.

The Republican calculation may be thus stated: The South, it is supposed, will cast 138 electoral votes for the Democratic candidate; the number required to elect is 185. To carry New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, which have in all 44 votes, would give the Democratic candidate 182, and he would look for the remainder from Oregon or California. But to choose electors by districts in New York would, the Republicans calculate, break this combination. They have now in the House twenty-four members to nine Democrats. They would hope to maintain this ratio next year, and if so they would deprive the Democrats of twenty-six of the thirty-five Presidential electors on which they are counting. This would be not, indeed, to make a Democratic victory absolutely impossible, but very difficult, with the 138 votes of the South. They would, to succeed, have still to carry Connecticut with six votes, New Jersey with nine, Indiana with fifteen, California with six and Oregon with three—in all 48 votes—and this would secure them only one more than a majority. It is believed by some Republicans that on this showing the South would, before next fall, lose all hope of carrying a Democratic President, and that this would precipitate a disintegration of the ruling party in many Southern States and bring several of them over to the Republican side.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs adopted Representative Belford's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for correspondence relative to the Ute troubles; also Representative Scales' resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the cause of the recent Ute outbreak. The Senate joint resolution introduced by Mr. Hill, together with an important amendment that a Commission be appointed by the President to make an agreement with the Utes for the transfer to the Government of part of their reservation, and their removal to some other part of Colorado, was also adopted.

THE WIDOW OLIVER AGAIN.

In the suit of Mrs. Mary A. Oliver against Simon Cameron, for damages for breach of promises of marriage, &c., the Court granted the motion of the plaintiff that her appeal from the verdict of in favor of the defendant be heard with requiring her to print the record. The case was set down for the January term. The counsel for the defendant intimated that there was some unseen influence which secured the payment of the plaintiff's counsel.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The House Committee of Commerce gave a hearing to a Committee of the National Board of Trade, urging the authorizing of the appointment of a Commission, and inviting Great Britain to join this country in considering the subject of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A gentleman who has just returned from an extended tour through Pennsylvania, says that he has the best authority for the statement that three-fourths of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention will be instructed to vote for General Hancock.

MINOR NOTES.

The Committee on Invalids Pensions agreed to give the Pension office eight additional clerks at $1,200 a year, the Surgeon General forty more clerks at $1,000 a year, and the Adjutant General thirty additional at $1,000 per ann um.

The Special Committee of the National Board of Trade had a conference with the Conference Committee of the National Board of Health and expressed themselves in entire accord with the Board of Health on the matter of quarantine.

The committee appointed to make a sanitary survey of Memphis, recommended that measures be at once taken to secure a proper superintendence and the subsequent care of the sanitary work to be undertaken by the city.

Representative Moreys' bill to provide for regulating the manner of expediting schedules or mail routes has been adopted by the House Postoffice Committee.

Hon. James M. Edmunds, Postmaster of this city, died this afternoon.

A company has been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia with a capital of $10,000, to publish a weekly newspaper devoted entirely to the interests of the army and navy, and called the *Army and Navy Journal*. Mr. Edmund Hudson of the Boston *Herald*, will have editorial charge of the paper.

◆

The surprise of Rip Van Winkle when awaking from his long slumber, could not have been greater than that of the patient who had been troubled with a bed cough for weeks upon finding himself entirely relieved after a few dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

There are intimations in the cable dispatches that the government is likely to abandon the prosecutions against DAVITT and other Irish land agitators, although indictments have been found for sedition, and the trials removed to Dublin. Whether this is true or not, the agitation goes on with increasing earnestness. Several large meetings were held in the west of Ireland on Sunday, which were addressed by the leaders of the movement. An Irish member of Parliament, Mr. O'CONNOR POWER, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, in describing the universality of the pending agitation, declares that "never since O'CONNOR summoned the mighty multitudes to his standard has Ireland has been so deeply moved and so thoroughly roused to public action as it has been by the cry for land reform which has rung so loudly throughout the country during the last autumn," and he calls attention to what is unquestionably a fact, that notwithstanding the partizan denunciation of those who look upon every sort of agitation as mischievous if not actually criminal, the effect of the land agitation has been to check every disposition to violence and to prevent agrarian crime.

We regret we have not the space to print Mr. POWER's paper entire, for it is most powerful and convincing; but there are points we note in an abbreviated form for they explain to Americans the justice and earnestness of the present agitation.

1. There are 600,000 tenant farmers in Ireland, representing with their families 3,000,000 of persons, who havs no security in their homes, but are at the mercy of a few thousand absentee lords of the soil, who annually drain from Ireland thirty millions of dollars, not a penny of which ever returns to benefit those by whom it is supplied. This is the normal condition of affairs, but this year it is aggravated by bad harvests and foreign competition by which Ireland has lost $150,000,000.

2. The tenant-at-will system has made the Irish "the worst fed, the worst housed, and the worst clothed people in Europe." "It has blasted the hopes, ruined the homes, and destroyed the lives of millions of the Irish race. It has stopped the social, political and industrial growth of Ireland as if effectually as if the country had been in a state of civil war; and no war has ever been more cruel in its incidents or operations toward those among whom it was carried on, than the war which Irish landlordism has waged against the people whose inheritance it ursurped and whose property it has confiscated." JOHN STUART MILL recognized the premium on idleness under the tenant-at-will system when he said that the Irish tenant was the only human being in existence who had *nothing to gain by increased industry and nothing to lose by increased idleness.* Mr POWER says:

> There is nothing so well calculated to make a man reckless and improvident as uncertainty in his position. It often harasses the very life and soul of men of the highest moral fibre, and must be destructive of all order and economy in the lives of those less fortunately constituted. The struggling farmer whose imagination is haunted by the alternative prospect of the poor-house or the emigrant ship, has certainly a gloomy existence, bereft of comfort, encouragement and aspiration. The mortal dread of the agent's frown or the landlord's slightest displeasure still characterizes the tenant-at-will, notwithstanding the bracing effects of public agitation, and shows what an atmosphere of servility and hypocrisy combined arises from the present unnatural condition of rural society in that country. But a systsm which so far taxes the industry of the people as to compel their children to work in the fields when they ought to be at school, is responsible for more than the physical misery which it inflicts. It generates ignorance, and thereby deprives the people of one of the most potent means of self-advancement.
>
> The Irish farmer is often obliged to set his children to work before they have time to acquire the rudest elements of education, in order to turn their youthful labor to account in squeezing the rent and a scanty subsistence out of the farm. On some Irish estates, too, a tenant dare not harbor a stranger, a poor person, or even a poor relative not immediately belonging to the family, and the Land Commission recently sent through Ireland by the *Freeman's Journal*, whose reports ought to be read by every one anxious to be acquainted with the facts of the present crisis, declares that on some properties marriages cannot be consummated without the sanction of the landlord or his agent! Surely this is slavery of the most degrading, intolerable kind, and the system by which it is upheld an outrage on civilization.

Mr. POWER also holds that any one examining the Irish land classes will discover that contrary to the general rule elsewhere, it is the landlords as a class who are the most listless, unenterprising and non-producing section of the country, while at the same time they are masters of its resources. We quote:

> Under the present system it is the interest of the tenant to put as little into the soil and to take as much out of it as he possibly can. Under a system which would give him security in his holding and protection against exorbitant rents the farmer would nurse his farm as the prudent merchant nurses his business. He would feel that it was his interest to put all his capital into it, confident that it would return to him in due time with a fair profit. Thus the price of land would be improved by the inducements which such a tenure would hold out to every incoming tenant in every case where a farmer had disposed of his holding. What a mockery of all received ideas of political economy it is to see fertile lands going out of cultivation in Ireland and the Irish at the same time leaving their country in search of employment! This is uot the natural result of supply and demand, for it is well known that the Irish people are warmly attached to their native land and would never quit it in large numbers if they could manage to live at home. It is the result of landlordism, which blights the industry of the whole country, and which has during the last thirty years banished nearly thirty millions of the Irish race forever from the land that bore them.

3. The basis of all remedies for such wrong and injustice must of course be agitation, and in one sense the bad harvsts and foreign competition of this year have been an advantage, for they have drawn the attention of the civilized world to the deplorable condition of Ireland. The Irish National Land League has for its ultimate object the abolition of landlordism and making the cultivators the owners of the soil. The State is asked to do this by taking the land, giving ihe iandlords proper compensation, and settle the tenants on it permanently as tenant proprietors. Of course this result is a long ways off, but in the meantime the National League by resolution makes this declaration as to present purposes:

> That the object of the League can be best attained (1) by promoting organization among the tenant farmers, (2) by defending those who may be threatened with eviction for refusing to pay unjust rents, (3) by facilitating the working of the Bright clauses of the Land Act, and (4) by obtaining such a reform in the laws relating to land as will enable every tenant to become the owner of his holding by paying a fair rent for a limited number of years.

Large as the sum of money is which would be required to buy out the Irish landlords, it would be a good investment for the English government, in the advantages of a peasant proprietary over the present system. Industry and thrift would result from it; there would be a cessation of pauperism and agrarian crime, and Ireland would become in reality the right arm of British power.

INFORMATION AND WARRANT.

Controller McCARTHY rather than pay $2,500 for making a false arrest during the frenzy of the riot in 1877, says he will go to jail and conduct the fiscal affairs of the city from his cell if necessary. It will not be necessary, as he will not be Controller when the case is finally decided, if it ever reaches the Supreme Court. That tribunal if we may judge from its recent decision will insist that Mayor McCARTHY should be punished, because he did not prevent the riot in the first place, that he is justly chargeable with the loss of life and property that occurred, that he should with a few policemen do what the Sheriff and two thousand soldiers were unable to accomplish. Had it been an ordinary local disturbance with which the Mayor alone had been called upon to deal, it would have been different, but it was an oath-bound, banded organization stretching through many States, which bounded into life and action at a given signal, for which there was not sufficient provision either civil or military. It fell like a thunder-bolt, and every body lost their heads in the excitement, and the very men who insisted upon reducing the police to a mere handful were first to cry out why don't the Mayor stop the riot. With the sad experience before us the same thing could happen to-day, and the Mayor with his police, although three times the number during the outbreak, be swept like chaff from our streets. All this may not, must not excuse an executive officer from conformming to law in this matter of arrest Due caution in depriving a citizen of his liberty must be observed; the mode is plainly marked and cannot be omitted with safety.

WHOSE OX IS GORED!

It was all right for Republicans to set four weeks on the returns in New York, correcting informalities, throwing out Democratic election districts, where the boards were illegally or improperly constituted. Every vote was scrutinized and the vote for Lieutenant Governor hung in the balance for weeks; sometimes for POTTER and again for the Republican, who was at last declared elected by a few votes. We do not charge there was any dishonest means used in correcting the votes, There are irregularities in every election, which are not closely supervised unless the correction becomes decisive of the result. But how is it in Maine? The Republican papers with one voice assail the Governor and Council of that State with a deliberate intention to defraud the Republican voters by substituting Democratic ballots thus changing the result. This conclusion is reached by Republican organs without proof. Such hot and blind partizan sheets as the *Gazette* advises Democratic States with Republican Legislatures, to fight the Devil with fire and take from the people the right of voting for President on the electoral system. Universal suffrage about which they prate so much, must be interpreted to mean when and where it can be exercised exclusiveiy for the benefit of the Republiean party. We have no idea it will be accomplished, as it would certainly result in precipitating a condition of affairs too terrible to contemplate; but the mere suggestion is evidence of Republican dispair ofc arrying the next Presidential election by the votes of the people.

THE Democratic Senators of the United States have passed the resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the moneys paid out of the Treasury since 1874 on private claims for damages sustained by the war. The statement is to show by what authority the claims were paid. to whom and of what States the claimants were residents. Every Republican in the Senate voted against the resolution and every Democrat for it. This is some what remarkable, as the truth was wanted. As the Republicans have been asserting the Democrats were the great advocates of the payment of war claims, certainly they should not object to getting at the facts since the Democrats succeeded to power in Congress. The report in response to this resolution will show that since the Democrats obtained control of Congress the payment of private war claims has been practically ended, and when the Republicans had control it was carried on in colossal style. It will also be shown that while the possible Southern claims were being dwelt upon for the purpose of frightening unthoughtful voters, the Republican Senators and Representatives were voting millions into the pockets of their political cronies in the Eastern, Middle and Western States. In short, the resolution moved by Senator DAVIS was opposed because the Republican politicians knew that it involved the exposure of a fraudulent pretext and a fraudulent practice in which they had long been engaged. It will put an end to the clap-trap abou war claims.

THE Mormon question, in its polygamous phase, is a difficult one to deal with by Federal law, but there are enterprising Congressmen who propose to reinforce the existing law on the subject with more stringent enactments. One of these amends the Utah jury law, making the practice of polygamy, or a belief that it is morally or legally right for a man to have more than one wife at the same time, a sufficient cause for the challenge and rejection of a juror on any trial of an offense against the anti-polygamy laws. Another bill deprives all persons in the Territories, women as well as men, who may live in the polygamous relation, of the right to vote or hold office. This bill disfranchises the man living with two or more women claiming them to be his wives. If he does not put in the matrimonial claim he may live with as many women as he can afford to, without disturbing his citizenship or right to hold office. The offense is all in the way the thing is done—by what name the domestic arrangement is christened.

A STATEMENT comes from Washington which seems reasonable enough, that the Supreme Court will refuse to assume jurisdiction in regard to the BUTLER-CHITTENDEN legal tender case, on the ground that it is not a *bona fide* suit between parties, but a made-up case to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court on political questions not honestly before it. This is undoubtedly a correct statement, and there has been no disguise of the fact the issue is a feigned one. The Supreme Court as a rule avoids decisions on the merits or constitutionality of a case, when it can be determined on points of jurisdiction or proceedure. The Supreme Judges are furthermore reported as believing that as there have been two decisions on the validity of the legal tender notes Congress should now dispose of the question. All this is supposed to make in favor of Mr. BAYARD's joint resolution.

IRELAND is now represented in the British House of Commons by 103 members, consisting of Home Rulers, Irish Liberals and Irish Conservatives. The Irish Home Rulers number fifty-nine, and the probabilities are they will be considerably increased at the next election. On an important division in the House, in which the fate of a ministry may depend, Mr. PARNELL as the leader of the Home Rulers, may be able to say "Fifty votes will give you the day; promise us land reform and here they are." This fact may compel favorable legislation no matter whether BEACONSFIELD or GLADSTONE are in office. In fact Mr. GLADSTONE has already taken advanced grounds on the subject of land reform in Ireland, and it would not be a surprising matter if the sensational BEACONSFIELD would outbid him.

MR. GROESBECK in his speech at the GRANT banquet in Cincinnati declared:

> I would not give to the Federal Government as much additional power as I could put in the hollow of my hand. I would not take away from the State Governments as much of their power as I could hold in the hollow of my hand. Secession and centralization, political monsters, both of them. Secession and centralization—Scylla and Charybdis. The channel of safety lies between them. May we be able to keep it, may we move watchfully, and ever take our reckonings only from written Constitutions.

Now as the *Gazette* was struck with admiration by what it supposed to be General GRANT's "entirely frank and sincere" indorsement of this sentiment, and instances his readiness to indorse it as evidence of his wonderful greatness, will it please inform us what it now thinks of it, when the fact is the speech GRANT indorsed was one laudatory of himself. Speak out, gentle neighbor.

THE banks of the country are suddenly startled by the fact of a famine in paper money. Telegrams from every section for notes receive the answer, can give you gold, but no paper. The absorption of currency in the business of the country answers the question of the retirement of three hundred and fifty-seven millions of greenbacks, as urged by the wiseacres in Washington. The stock of gold on hand in the banks of this city is mainly in double eagles, which will make silver do duty for small amounts When over a million of dollars per month is required for pay rolls in our mills alone, wagons will be required for transportation and more clerks required to count it. Hard money men ought to be satisfied with the prospect.

THE *Chronicle* seems to count it an evidence of weakness or wickedness on the part of the Democrats in Congress, that they are not disposed to excite the country on financial questions. In other words they take no stock in HAYES' plan to retire the greenbacks and stop the coinage of silver, and will very likely take no action on his recommendations. We think in this they faithfully represent the wishes of the people. The country is fairly on the upward wave of prosperity, and wants no tinkering with the financial situation either by hard money or soft money zealots. Let well enough alone is the prevailing opinion. Just now the Wall street idea has no more business in Congress than the Ohio idea.

THE New York *World* is preaching the supreme importance of New York to the Democracy which is well enough. But its way of carrying New York seems a trifle odd to outsiders. It pitches into TILDEN daily, and having deposed JOHN KELLY from the captaincy of the ROBINSON bolters and substituted Chief Justice CHURCH, as a more reputable name, it proceeds to hold TILDEN and his friends responsible, with their four hundred thousand votes for the defection of KELLY's 70,000. If the *World* is strengthening TILDEN in the proportion it is damaging BAYARD, as a boomerang it may be counted a success.

CHARLEY FOSTER of Ohio, says the Democrats of his State have "no more fight left in them," and claims the State for the Republicans next year by 15,000 majority. If the Democrats can keep the majority at this point with no fight left in them, what would they be likely to do, Mr. FOSTER, should they get riled. Your canvass should have taught you the Ohio Democrats get up lively wakes.

THE Chicago *Tribune* devotes two columns to a double-leaded editorial article headed "President HAYES's Idiotic Scheme," in which it vehemently opposes the retirement of the greenbacks and their deprivation of a legal-tender character, and says: "The plan of the President and Senator BAYARD invites a panic and if adopted must necessarily precipitate one."

THE term of Returning Board WELLS as Surveyor of the Port at New Orleans will soon expire, and Mr. HAYES is understood to feel that he has been sufficiently paid. Of course WELLS don't think so, and if removed will probably grow penitent and unfold his secret budget of villainy.

CURRENT NOTES.

DON CAMERON has been elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee by a bare majority in a total of forty-two votes, nineteen having been cast for General AVERILL of Minnesota, who probably represented those opposed to the promotion of CAMERON, who was not even a member of the Committee until the day he was made Chairman. It is the belief CAMERON will remain Chairman of the Committee—the new one to be named by the Convention—during the Presidential campaign. He will be a fair figurehead for the party. He has plenty of money, and is lavish and unscrupulous in its political uses. A correspondent relates that a check for $20,000 will accompany his election, to put the Committee at once in funds. He has no political convictions to speak of, but is imbued with the CAMERON-GRANT gospel of "sticking to your friends," no matter how disreputable their acts. His election makes a National Republican principle of Cameronism. He will carry Pennsylvania in his pocket to the Nominating Convention, and there will be none in the party so bold as to mutiny. He is for GRANT for President, because the election of GRANT will mean conditions and opportunities at Washington in which the CAMERONS rejoice. His lack of Senatorial qualifications are so conspicuous, if GRANT succeeds he will probably go into the Cabinet. It is stated Mr. CAMERON and his purse are relied on to defeat the SHERMAN-HAYES plan of carrying Southern delegates with their office-holders.

The National Committee selected Chicago as the place for holding the next National Convention, and designated Wednesday, June 3d, as the time for the Convention.

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THE verdict of the jury in the case of DE ARMITT against W. C. McCARTHY and others, to recover damages for illegal arrest and false imprisonment after the railroad riots of 1877, should have the effect of teaching officers of the law that they are themselves amenable to the law. The jury assessed the damages at twenty-five hundred dollars. The arrest of DE ARMITT was grossly illegal, and the manner in which it was effected entirely unnecessary. It could have been done equally as well on information and by warrant, but the Mayor and his officers preferred a sensational and violent course, and they have the penalty before them. The Judge charged there was not probable cause for the summary arrest and imprisonment, bnt that the excitement in the city should be taken into consideration in mitigation of damages, if the jury found other than a nominal sum. It is very likely that but for this consideration, the damages would have been double what they are. The constitutional rights and liberty of the citizen is something entirely too sacred to be at the mercy of indiscreet and bull-headed officials and policemen. That's the lesson of the verdict.

◆

CABLE telegrams Wednesday report that communication with General ROBERTS at Cabul were cut off. His army of about five thousand, is in a strong position outside of but commanding Cabul, is provisioned for six months, and is deemed competent to hold out against any force the Afghans may bring against it. In the meantime the relieving column of nine regiments and two batteries is pushing toward Cabul from the Afghan frontier, but it may have warm work in making its way through the mountain defiles. Once through them it will easily effect a junction with the army at Cabul, and a force secured which will probably be sufficient to supprese the revolt. Of course there is no doubt what the end will be. The insurrection seems to have been inspired by the hangings and burnings of the British commander in the neighborhood of Cabul. The Afghans were an independent people a few months ago; now the assertion of their indepence is treason and expiated on the gallows. Yet John Bull, we believe, is the great moral leader of the human race.

◆

WE regret to hear that Senator CAMERON is disposed to antagonize the appointment of Mr. ACHESON, and confidently counts on the appointment of Judge WILLIAMS of Tioga. There is also a rumor that Mr. HAYES is some way pledged to WILLIAMS. This would not be surprising; he generally plays a double part. But certainly Mr. CAMERON will make a political blunder if he goes against Allegheny county in this matter. Not only the Bar, but the business community are solicitous for Mr. ACHESON's appointmept, because they have confidence in and knowledge of his capacity and integrity. They are more in earnest in this matter, we beg leave to assure Mr. CAMERON, than they generally are regarding public appointments, and there will be a good deal of indignation if Mr. ACHESON should be passed over.

◆

GENERAL COFFROTH of the Somerset district, sees General WEAVER'S proposition to make the soldiers' pay during the war good as gold, and goes him one better. If correctly reported, the Somerset statesman has introduced a bill to pension the surviving enlisted men, including volunteers and all drafted men in the service of the United States during the late war, and their surviving widows and dependent fathers and mothers. "And their cousins and their uncles and their aunts," the General should have added by all means. Petitions pour into Congress for the passage of the WEAVER bill, and some fine day the people will wake up to the idea five hundred or a thousand millions has been plastered on to our National blessing.

◆

IT HAS been charged against some of our leading educators that they are strongly impregnated with Bobingersollism, but the *Leader* makes the discovery that Mr. INGERSOLL in a speech delivered in 1876, largely plagirized from Prof. FULTON'S address to General GRANT last Saturday. A school boy cribbing his composition is generally sent to the rear or birched if not too big. A principal doing the same thing on a state occasion, with the eyes of the world upon him, and the greatest hero of modern times, hanging in rapt wonder on his eloquent words—well he ought to be allowed to graduate from the school service at the earliest practicable date. It is not a good example to set to the boys.

◆

THE suggestion that Mr. BAYARD would have the support of the Southern Democratic Senators in his effort to repeal the legal tender quality of the greenbacks, does not appear to be well founded. Senator MORGAN of Alabama, one of the ablest of the Southern Senators, yesterday introduced a resolution and made a speech in favor of retaining the existing volume of greenbacks in circulation, with their legal tender quality, and also in favor of the restoration of silver coinage to an equality with gold, both measures "as necessary to secure to the people of the United States a sufficient and permanent supply of money to maintain our national prosperity."

◆

THE proposed law in regard to National banks has been amended by the House Committee, so that it will not require any increase of their reserves, but "requires every banking association to keep in gold or silver coins of the United States one-half of the reserve fund now required by law." The effect of this will be to relieve the Treasury of its superabundance of coin. As the measure now stands it is not objectionable to the banks.

◆

EX-REPRESENTATIVE MORGAN, for several years an active member of the Legislature from Lawrence county, was Wednesday appointed Secretary of the Territory of Wyoming. MORGAN was a zealous Prohibitionist in the Legislature, and the champion of that idea for several years. If he goes to Wyoming with the intention of returning a United States Senator, he will have to drop that nonsense.

◆

SENATOR BUTLER of South Carolina, proposes to amend the BAYARD resolution repealing the legal tender quality of the greenbacks, so that the notes shall remain a legal tender until January 1, 1885. After that they will only be a legal tender for all dues to the government except duties on imports. This is in the nature of a compromise.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has declared by a great majority for the total abrogation of all laws which restrain the people in the direction of the religious observance of Sunday—all laws by which any labor done on Sunday was punishable, as well as laws to compel the observance of certain days held sacred as festivals of the Roman Church. Sunday will be in France a day as absolutely free from any special relation to the laws as any other day of the seven. It has been a general impression outside of France that Sunday was already a tolerably free day in that country. Indeed many good Presbyterian parsons have from time immemorial held France up to their congregations as the horrible example in regard to the uparalelled wickedness of the people there for not keeping Sunday sacred on the Presbyterian plan. They will perhaps be astonished to learn—as, indeed many Frenchmen themselves will be—that under the law it is a misdemeanor to labor on that day as well as to exhibit a similar disrespect for a number of saints' days. The action of the Assembly was taken on arguments which considered the laws named as made in a spirit of bigotry and as denying the liberty—especially the religious liberty—of the people. They required the Jews to observe Christian festivals against their convictions.

◆

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH of Toronto, who has been recently consulted in England as to the condition of Ireland, recommends the old system of tenants paying in kind, which would make the landlords share in good and bad harvests. He also suggests that it would be some relief to Ireland if provisions for that country were shipped directly to Irish ports, instead of being sent to Liverpool and burdened with port charges, profits and transshipment before reaching the Irish consumers. The Archbishop has a theory about the climate of Ireland which tends to damp the ardor of tenants to become owners of the soil. He thinks the Gulf Stream has changed its course, and instead of barely touching the coast of Ireland as formerly it is so bent around in that direction as to alter the atmospheric condition of that country and occasion the perpetual heavy clouds and rains which shut out the sun and disappoint the hopes of the husbandman.

◆

WHEN the bill to pension the survivors of the war of 1812 and their widows, was presented, it was argued not more than eight thousand of this class of persons were now living. How far this estimate was out of the way we now know, as 32,815 survivors of that war and their widows have been discovered and are receiving pensions! The annual cost to the Government is over $3,000,000, Of the 32,815 pensioners, 21,194 are widows. As to have been a widow of a soldier of the war of 1812 would require the person to be at least eighty-one years old now, we have the remarkable fact that there are living 21,194 women, all of whom are over eighty-one years of age, and all of whom were wives of soldiers of the war of 1812. There is a general feeling among members of Congress that the pension business has been overdone, and that it is time the taxpayers had some consideration. There has been paid from the Treasury in pensions in the past sixteen years nearly five hundred millions of dollars.

◆

THE discussion of the best method of inflicting capital punishment continues. Dr. Hamilton, of New York indicates a preference for the old-fashioned garrote, by which death was accomplished through simple strangulation, after the fashion of the Oriental bowstring. But experience in Spain and her colonies during the present century rather compounds the modern instrument, in which the chief service of the collar, whereby strangulation formerly was effected, is to hold the prisoner's head firmly in place while the spinal marrow is severed with a steel blade propelled against the back of the neck by a screw. Prussic acid has been recommended, but this poison is not reliable and sometimes fails, because of defects in its composition.

◆

THE approaching session of the New Jersey Legislature is viewed by leading Republicans with much alarm. With their majority on joint ballot they have to shoulder the responsibility of settling the Sunday law question, which the Germans will no longer permit to remain unsettled. They demand either payment or protest of the promises under which they have sturdily voted the Republican ticket for years past. Meanwhile, the church members and the Christian Association people are on the war path and have appointed committees to join issue with the sons of Gambrinus as the coming session of the Repub lican Legislature. The beneficiaries of this fight are naturally likely to be the Democrats.

◆

THE total vote at the late election in Louisiana was 118,000, being 43,000 less than in 1876. The falling off in New Orleans was 20,000, and in the country 23,000. The vote for Governor Wiltz was 75,000, and the majority for him over 30,000. The vote for the Constitution was 87,000 against 27,000. The majority for the debt ordinance was 14,000. The reports of violence are untrue. The only disturbance in the State during the election was the capture of the ballot-box and returns by a band of men headed by the Republican candidate, Lieutenant Governor Gillespie, and the killing of two men by Detiege, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in St. Martin.

◆

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"DEAR JOHN."

Dear John, he wants to marry me—
He told me so to-day;
It made me glad, it made me sad,
I knew not what to say.
I answered "Yes," I answered "No;"
The words they ran together—
I said "John, stay," I said "John go;"
And shook like any feather.

Dear John, he wants to marry me—
I saw it long ago;
It made me glad, it made me sad,
For O, he loves me so!
I put him off, I led him on,
Whene'er we met together;
I changed my fickle mind for John
With every change of weather.

Dear John, he wants to marry me—
And bids me now decide;
It makes me glad, it makes me sad—
I've laughed and then I've cried;
For John, he waits, and Bob, he waits,—
They want me both together;
Sure never maid was in such straits
Before on holm or heather.
—*Hartford Times.*

DENNIS KEARNEY left San Francisco for the East on Sunday.

LORD AYLESBURY won $90,000 on the English races in the second November week.

SENATORS ANTHONY and Burnside live in the same house in Washington. They are called the twin Senators.

THE deepest mine on the Pacific slope or in America is the Belcher, which has attained a vertical depth of 3,000 feet.

AN English physician reports many instances within his experience where the boxing of children's ears by parents and teachers has resulted in deafness.

A CURIOUS sight was presented at Lagrange, Georgia, last week. In the midst of a snow storm might have been seen green grass and the peach and pear trees in bloom.

SECRETARY OF WAR RAMSEY is a portly man, with a good humored look. He has gray hair and wears gold-rimmed spectacles. He has been an office-holder off and on (but more on than off) since 1843.

VICTOR HUGO indorses the opinion of Gœthe, that a man who would gain literary fame and who would write with purity should know no other language than that of the country in which he lives.

NO clergymen were present at the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Parry of Worcester, Mass., a few days ago, and two of his deacons officiated. He gave very minute instructions in relation to his funeral, which were carefully followed.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HENNI, who is lying critically ill at Milwaukee, is seventy-six years old, and celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of his priesthood last spring. He has been bishop of the diocese of Wisconsin for nearly a quarter of a century.

MISS KATE FIELD brought from Stratford a slip of Shakespeare's mulberry tree, which she presented to the Central Park Commissioners. It is to be kept in a green-house until April and then planted with proper ceremoney—probably upon the poet's birthday.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the actor, has been engaged to manage the California Theater in San Francisco. He gets six months' rent free and $5,000 to guarantee him against loss. This removes Mr. Barrett from the tragic stage and as Booth goes to England next year, John McCullough will be left alone to uphold the standard of the classic drama.

GEORGE McGOWAN declines re-election as Chairman of the City Committee at Philadelphia. He is now in his twenty-ninth year, was elected to the State Legislature at the age of twenty-one, from the Second ward. He was elected chairman of the City Executive Committee in 1876 and appointed by Sheriff Wright as personal property deputy the same year, which position he now holds.

RUSKIN is getting worse. "My dear Furnivail," he writes, "not one man in fifteen thousand in the nineteenth century knows, or ever can know, what any line or any wcrd means used by a great writer. For most words stand for things that are seen or things that are thought of, and in the nineteenth century there is certainly not one man in fifteen thousand who ever looks at anything, and not one in fifteen million capable of a thought."

GENERAL SHERMAN has a bluff sort of style of speaking of himself and his contemporaries. In answer to a letter from Private Dalzell, proposing that the Association of the Army of the Tennessee throw open its doors to privates, he writes that it would make the society too large, but suggests the formation of a separate society for enlisted men, and then he adds, "as we old cusses fall away the two would naturally gravitate together and become one."

CHAIRMAN CAMERON.

Donald Captures the Prize of the Nat. Rep. Com.

Chicago the Place and June 3d the Time for the Convention.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The Republican National Committee met at noon to-day at the Arlington hotel for the purpose of choosing a Chairman in the place of the late Senator Chandler, and of fixing a time and place for holding the next National Convention of the party. The committee was called to order by Secretary R. C. McCormick, and a temporary organization was effected by the choice of Elihu Enos of Wisconsin, as Chairman and R. C. McCormick of Arizona, as Secretary. Nearly an hour was consumed in the examination and passing of credentials of those who appeared for absent members with proxies. The point of difference was to the admission of persons by proxy, who are not residents of the States from which their proxies were given. A good deal of time was consumed in discussing the claim of New of Indiana, to represent also Washington Territory as proxy. The claim was finally rejected. Thomas E. Platt of New York, was admitted as proxy for A. B. Cornell. A proposition to declare a vacancy in the case of Florida on the ground of non-residence of Purman brought on a discussion. Purman made a long speech in behalf of his own right to continue as a committeeman and against the right of Wentworth, chosen by the Republicans of Florida on the ground of non-residence of Purman. Mr. Purman's right to retain his membership was finally affirmed.

The resolutions of the following members, offered two years ago, were not accepted: Cumback of Indiana, McCormick of Arizona, and Rule of Tennessee. The resignation of Cornell of New York, was accepted, and Thomas E. Platt was admitted in his place. The resignation of E. F. Noyes of Ohio, was accepted, and W. C. Cooper was admitted in his place.

The committee then voted by ballot for permanent chairman, and the result was as follows: Whole number of votes, 42; necessary to choice, 22; Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania, received 22; Averill of Minnesota, 19; Platt, 1.

The chairmanship being disposed of, Secretary McCormick presented his resignation. He submitted that one campaign was as much work as could fairly be imposed on one man as secretary, and at the same time disclaimed having been an aspirant for the chairmanship. Opposition was made to the acceptance of the resignation, and it was proposed that an assistant secretary might be appointed, but ultimately the resignation was accepted and the committee by resolution chose Thomas B. Keogh of North Carolina. All other nominations had been withdrawn.

A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Chairman Chandler. A resolution was adopted for the appointment by the Executive Committee of a committee of five, including the Chairman and Secretary, to take charge of all matters touching the control of the hall to be occupied by the convention in 1880.

CHICAGO'S CLAIMS FOR THE CONVENTION.

After a recess claims were presented of several places for holding the next Republican National Convention. Mr. Root of Illinois, advocated Chicago. He said he represented in this matter not only Chicago, but the great Northwest, of which Chicago is the great railroad centre. That city had better hotel accommodations than any other city suggested for the convention. It would give a bed to everybody attending the convention. It would supply one of the finest halls in the country, the Exposition building. It was within five minutes walk of all railroad depots and hotels and would be placed under the entire control of the Executive Committee. Rooms and accommodation would also be furnished free to the members of the Executive Committee at the Grand Pacific Hotel. All clerical force desired by the committee would be supplied free of expense. Anything else that the committee might suggest would be furnished [Laughter] and he promised that the Chicago papers would deal fairly with everybody.

A member—How about beer? [Laughter.]

Mr. Root—The price of beer will not be raised.

Mr. Snowden of the Chicago *Times* promised on the part of the press of that city that the proceedings of the convention, if held there, would be reported better than they ever had been before.

CINCINNATI GIVEN THE COLD SHOULDER.

The claims of Cincinnati were presented by Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*. He said he had been commissioned by the citizens of that city to extend to the committee a hearty invitation to select Cincinnati as the place for holding the next Republican convention. They would present to the convention the finest hall in the world, not the hall in which the convention of 1876 was held, but a new hall built at a cost of $500,000 for musical purposes and for holding conventions and expositions. He was authorized to tender that hall free of expense. That would include printing and everything necessary for the convenience of the committee. Cincinnati would be pleased to entertain as its guests members of the National Republican Committee, and to furnish them with such headquarters as they might select without any personal expense. He might add, he said, on his own responsibility, that the price of beer should not be increased. (Laughter.) Cincinnati made this application in the modest spirit that characterized her people. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sener (Va.)—Will you give bonds for the good conduct of the gentlemen of the press?

Mr. Smith—The press has promised to behave itself, and as it proved itself to be a power on the last occasion, it will also prove itself a power on this occasion.

Mr. Toner—How about brother Halstead of the *Commercial*?

Mr. Smith—The *Commercial* had an editorial yesterday in which that assurance is given.

Mr. Frye inquired whether or not all Bristow's pictures, that adorned every stone in Cincinnati at the time of the last Convention had not been exhausted.

Mr. Smith admitted Cincinnati was then in favor of Bristow, but now it was a Republican city.

CLAIMS OF INDIANAPOLIS AND SARATOGA.

Mr. Markendale presented the claims of Indianapolis as being quite as accessible as any other city named, and promised all the hotel and hall accommodations that could be desired. He also dwelt upon it in a political point of view as tending to make Indiana a Republican State.

Mr. Sackett presented the claims of Saratoga Springs and the importance of securing the thirty-five electoral votes of New York.

The Chairman mentioned that he had received a letter from the President of the Permanent Exhibition in Philadelphia offering the use of that building free.

A vote was then taken and Chicago was selected as follows: Chicago, 24; Saratoga, 14; Cincinnati, 2. The time for holding the next convention was fixed for Wednesday, June 3. Another recess was taken until evening, when the resolutions in memory of the late Senator Chandler were adopted and the Committee adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Maine Republicans Defeated by the Fusionists,

Which Will Result in a Democratic Legislature.

An Indian War Believed to be Imminent.

Cameron and Chandler's Chances for the National Republican Committee Chairmanship.

BECK ON BAYARD'S RESOLVE.

Senator Voorhees says that nothing could be more ridiculous than the statement that Senator Beck wavers in regard to his duty upon the proposition to destroy the legal tender quality of the greenbacks; that Mr. Beck is distinctly and decidedly opposed to the suggestions contained in the President's message and embodied in Mr. Bayard's resolution. He says: "Mr. Beck is the one living being to whom I submitted my resolution on the question preliminary to its presentation to the Senate, and he approved of every word of it." Mr. Voorhees says there was a very full and free discussion in the committee of the merits of Mr. Bayard's resolution and a very decided opposition towards a favorable report upon it. There was no disposition to smother it in the committee; that Mr. Bayard could have had it reported to the Senate if he had so desired; that he can have it returned to the Senate whenever he wishes it. Mr. Voorhees predicts the resolution will not get fifteen votes in the Senate. He thinks that if such a measure were adopted, it would work a revolution and create a panic in the West. The Senator does not expect that any important action on the pending questions will be taken before the holidays.

Senator Hill of Georgia, is reported as declaring that the Southern Democracy, by overwhelming majorities, will support Senator Bayard's resolution destroying the legal tender quality of the greenbacks.

In the Senate Butler of South Carolina, offered an amendment to Bayard's resolution, providing that said change will take effect January 1, 1885.

WHO DOES THE WORK?

The Holly Springs, Miss., Representative, Mr. Manning, is reported as saying: "Our Northern friends think the negro does all the work in the cotton fields. Why, the white hands of our white men and women, and children, too, of the South, have produced three-fifths of this year's cotton crop, which will reach a total of nearly 5,000,000 bales. White labor raises from 25 to 40 per cent. more cotton to the acre than colored labor. That is a fact well known in our country. Now, if we can get these statistical facts before the world in an official form, in a non-partisan document, like the census, it would be worth millions of dollars to the South. We have the most fertile soil on the globe, and when the whites can be convinced that they can cultivate it more profitably than any other kind of labor, they will go there. The great need of the South is to induce white immigration, and the greatest step towards that will be accomplished when we show the error of the impression that the climate is only adapted to negro labor."

BILL FOR OUR NEW POSTOFFICE.

On the call of the States a large number of bills were introduced into the House. Errett's bill to authorize the erection of Government buildings at Pittsburgh, which is a substitute for the one introduced at the extra session, but lost in committee, was among them. Hutchins introduced a bill to repeal the law taxing State banks, and Warner, one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates in amounts of ten dollars and upwards, for standard silver dollars, now in the Treasury; also, to redeem National bank notes in United States legal tenders or coin.

NOYES WILL RESIGN.

A gentleman just returned from France, and who saw Minister Noyes while there, says that General Noyes intends to return to this country early next spring, and that he will resign the French Mission. He does not desire a longer residence abroad, and is anxious to take part in the Presidential campaign next year. It is believed that the President has been informed of this by General Noyes, and that the delay in filling the vacant English and Russian Missions is owing to the prospective vacancy in the French Mission, one of which will be given to an Ohio man, and the other two to the Northwest and East respectively. A gentleman intimate at the White House says there has been a change of program as to these Missions within a few days, but could not say what it was.

AN INDIAN WAR IMMINENT.

Officers of the army who arrived here last night say the army, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Coast, universally believe an Indian war imminent. The report is that officers of General Crook's staff declare that no one acquainted with Indian character believes that a single one of the Ute murderers will be given up. General Sherman says nothing on this subject, but his acts are significant—as, for example, the orders keeping General McKenzie at Fort Garland, though his troops are under canvas, and instead of diminishing his command, sending additional troops to join him.

THE NEWS FROM MAINE.

Dispatches have been received here announcing that the Democratic Governor and the Fusion Council in Maine had announced the result of their canvass of the vote at the recent election, and that that canvass gave the Fusionists a majority in both branches of the Legislature, the Senate standing twenty Fusionists and eleven Republicans, and the House seventy-seven Fusionists and seventy-three Republicans. The news spread expeditiously, and was the subject of a good deal of comment among Congressmen during the evening Messrs. Ladd and Murch, the Democratic and Greenback members from Maine, express very great satisfaction at the result, but are not willing to say very much about it until they have time to think it over a little. The Maine Republican members rushed at once to Senator Hamlin to get some sort of comfort from the venerable chieftain in the absence of Senator Blaine, who is still in Maine. There is some difference of opinion as to the real feeling of the Republicans in regard to the result of the Maine canvass. Congressman Reed has been talking pretty loudly of the awful outrage which the Democrats have committed in stealing the State of Maine and overturning the will of the people, &c., but there are grave suspicions that Mr. Reed has only talked for effect. Mr. Frye, who knows a good deal more of Senator Blaine's intentions than Mr. Reed does, said a week or ten days ago, when asked if the Democrats would count the Republicans out in Maine, that he hoped so; and there is no reason to believe that Blaine and the Republican leaders are too glad at what has happened in Maine, and intend to use it as a pretext for having all the Republican Legislatures in all the doubtful Northern States change the law so that those Legislatures can themselves elect the Presidential Electors for next year.

THE BAYARD RESOLUTION.

It begins to look as if the allegation that certain Southern statesmen were ready to form on alliance with the Eastern wing of the Democracy to pass the Bayard resolution, has more truth in it than poetry. Senator Butler of South Carolina, has introduced in the Senate an amendment to the Bayard resolution, providing that the repeal of the legal tender power of the greenbacks shall date from January 1, 1885, instead of going into immediate effect, as provided in the Bayard resolution. There are Senators who say they are afraid that an immediate abrogation of the legal tender power would depreciate greenbacks, and thus unsettle values and business. To fix the date five years hence will give time for the change and remove this objection, as it is argued. It is understood that the Butler amendment is the outcome of a conference with Southern Senators, and is the preliminary step to an open advocacy of the Bayard scheme. The amendment does not destroy the principle contained in the Bayard resolution, but in fact indorses it. By making this roundabout move the Southern men can, if the amendment fails, come out boldly and support Bayard, and they mean to do it. They say that the South must look out for her own protection—that the East has the money, and that self-preservation is the first natural law which should be obeyed.

Senator Beck appears to hold the balance of power in the Senate Committee on Finance on the subject of financial legislation. Messrs. Bayard (Chairman), Kernan and Wallace (Democrats), and Mr. Morrill (Republican), favor the Bayard resolution to abrogate the legal-tender feature of the greenbacks. Messrs. Allison, Ferry and Jones of Nevada (Republicans) and Mr. Voorhees (Democrat), are put down as opposed to the resolution. Senator Beck, it is asserted, has not committed himself either way, but Mr. Voorhees claims that he will vote against the Bayard resolution and in favor of the one that he (Voorhees) introduced. It is also claimed by the friends of the Bayard resolution that Senator Jones of Nevada, is favorably disposed toward it, and may support it.

URGING MR. ACHESON.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The committee from Pittsburgh, consisting of John W. Chalfant, J. H. Ricketson and B. F. Jones, representing the business men, and George Shiras, Jr., W. S. Purviance and C. W. Robb, representing the bar, called on Mr. Hayes yesterday morning, on behalf of M. W. Acheson, and had a very satisfactory interview. They laid before Mr. Hayes the petition of the Pittsburgh Bar, together with those of eight or ten surrounding counties, and the petitions of bankers and business men, and informed him that three-fourths of the business of the district transacted was from within a radius of of one hundred miles from Pittsburgh. When the committee had concluded, Mr. Hayes asked the committee a number of questions, among one concerning the rumor that Acheson was a Democrat. The committee said that Mr. Acheson had not voted for Lincoln the first time, but since then he had been a conservative Republican.

The committee called on the Attorney General this morning to urge Mr. Acheson's appointment. They and Representatives Errett and Bayne regard it as settled that Acheson will be the man. Don Cameron will make no fight against Acheson in favor of Judge Williams. He told Mr. Shiras to-day that he had done all that he was called upon to do, and that his part was at an end. He had nothing more to say or do one way or the other in the matter.

NATIONAL BANK COIN RESERVES.

The text of Mr. Price's bill, adopted by the House Committee as a substitute for Buckner's, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., that the National Bank act be and it is hereby so amended as to require every banking association to keep in gold or silver coins of the United States one-half of the reserve fund now required by law.

SECTION 2. Any banking association failing to comply with the requirements of the first section of this act shall not be allowed to increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion of coin has been restored, and the Comptroller of Currency may notify any association whose lawful money reserve shall be below the the amount and proportion of coin as above required to be kept on hand, to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money in the proportion aforesaid, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of the association as provided in Section 5,234.

Among the nominations sent by the President to the Senate to-day were Isaac Moorhead, to be Postmaster at Erie, and E. S. Morgan of New Castle, Pa., to be Secretary of the Territory of Wyoming.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably the nomination of ex-Congressman Sener of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

The full text of the bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Davis of W. Va., relative to "permanent and indefinite appropriations," is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That all laws heretofore made for the appropriation of money from the general Treasury for permanent specific, permanent indefinite and permanent annual objects, except so far as they provide appropriations for sinking fund, for the payment of interest, premium or principal of the public debt, or of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, be, and the same are hereby repealed, to take effect on and after June 30, 1880, and it shall be the duty of the head of each Department of the Government immediately upon the passage of this act to transmit to Congress in the usual way estimates required for the expenditure under the appropriation effected, for the next fiscal year and thereafter to include in the annual estimates submitted to Congress such amendments as may be required for subsequent years; provided, however, nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with any provision of the law relating to public buildings or to prevent the payment of annuities to the Indians, of any moneys received and held in the nature of a trust for a specific purpose, or for which the Government is to be reimbursed, or for the excess of duties which have been paid into the Treasury.

RADICAL RASCALITY.

Mr. McCabe who is contesting the seat of Representative Orth of the Ninth Indiana district, filed his sworn petition and statement to-day, accompanying it with affidavits setting forth fraud and intimidation, bribery and illegal voting on part of the Republicans. The affidavit of T. E. Ballard, a lawyer of Lafayette, sets forth that thirty-five students of Wabash College voted for Orth, not having any legal residence in the precincts where their votes were cast; also that fourteen miners and twenty-nine persons imported from other counties of the State voted for Orth, and that all these votes were canvassed and counted for Orth. Two other affidavits, one of them by John C. Dobelbowe, editor of the Layfayette *Dispatch*, assert that a secret society existing at Lafayette having for its objects the procuring and selling of votes to the highest bidder, and that with two or three exceptions, all its members voted for Orth.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

Senator Eaton's bill creating a Tariff Commission provides for nine members to be selected from civil life by the President, and approved by the Senate, whose duties are to investigate all questions relating to the agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests of the United States, so far as may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff, and report to Congress.

REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

Representative Thompson of Kentucky, Chairman of the sub-committee having charge of the classification of all claims now pending before the House Committee on War Claims, presented its report to the full committee to-day. The main feature of the report is a declaration that the Government is not legally responsible for what are popularly known as "Rebel War Claims," and that the claimants are dependent entirely upon the generosity of the Government for the payment of them. The report and recommendations of the sub-committee will doubtless be adopted by the full committee.

MINOR NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury informs the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House that he can draw silver certificates instead of silver for 20 per cent. of the salaries of members if he prefers.

The hearing began to-day in the contested case of Bradley vs. Slomons, of the Second Arkansas district. Judge Martin of Arkansas, counsel for Bradley, will conclude his argument to-morrow.

The House Committee on Commerce has appointed a sub-committee to prepare a river and harbor bill based on the War Department estimates.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 318,000 ounces of silver for the mint at Philadelphia.

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THE STANDARD CASE.

Judge Jenks Honors the Rule of Justice Paxson.

The Case Postponed Till Next Month.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CLARION, PA., December 15.—The very large number of suitors and witnesses brought to Clarion by the prosecutors against the Standard Oil Company were promptly on hand at the opening of Court this afternoon. The defendants, by their counsel, submitted the order of Judge Paxson granting a rule to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not be issued, and asked a postponement of the trial accordingly. The attorneys for the Commonwealth opposed the motion to continue, claiming that the order was without authority of law. The petition to Judge Paxson asked the Supreme Court to issue a writ of *certiorari*, directed to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clarion county, directing said Court forthwith to return the record, and all papers and proceedings connected with this case, and upon the return of the same the Supreme Court is asked to proceed in accordance with law to the ultimate trial, decision and determination of the cause. On this application Judge Paxson made the following order: "Under the late Constitution the power to allow this writ was clear. As this is the first case that has arisen under the new Constitution, and the Court *in banc* has not yet passed upon its powers under it, I will at present allow only a rule to show cause. This will give a speedy hearing in this Court, and at most delay proceeding in the court below but a few weeks. A rule is accordingly granted to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue as prayed for and returnable before the Supreme Court *in banc*, on Monday, the 5th day of January next, at eleven o'clock A. M. in the city of Philadelphia. After an extended argument Judge Jenks decided that the order constituted a sufficient reason for a continuance. The trial was accordingly postponed until the third Monday of January next. The defendants entered bail in five thousand dollars each, and some of the witnesses the Commonwealth have subpœnaed were held in one thousand dollars each for their appearance at that time. The trial will proceed at the time now fixed unless the Supreme Court at the January session, should make the rule absolute, or the trial be prevented by other and further technical objections. The defendants by their counsel asked leave to withdraw their plea which was entered at the August term. This motion the Court overruled. Attachments were issued for witnesses who have not appeared and an order made for the empannelling of a new jury. The action of the Supreme Court upon the unusual order granted by Judge Paxson will be awaited with interest. Its affirmance would give to this court original jurisdiction in the trial of a misdemeanor, triable exclusively under ordinary circumstances in the Quarter Sessions. The defendants' position is at least somewhat extraordinary and will of course meet with earnest opposition at the time fixed for argument.

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CREMATED ON THE QUIET.

An Unknown New Yorker Reduced to Ashes at Little Washington.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., December 16, 1879.—The body of the young man cremated here to-day was accompanied from New York by Rev. George S. Payson of the Presbyterian church, and one other gentleman. They will give no information to the public concerning the dead man, except that he was the son of a prominent New Yorker, and that he died of consumption about three weeks since, in his twenty-fourth year. The young man, it is said, was an ardent advocate of cremation, and earnestly requested that his body should be incinerated. His family are said to be thus reticent for the reason that they dread the odium which might attach to them for having cremated the body. The ashes of the young man will be conveyed to New York in the same casket in which the body was brought to the cemetery.

[The train was intercepted at the Union Depot by the reporters, but all efforts to learn the name or to get other facts about the deceased were futile. This is the first family that has succeeded in escaping notoriety and at the same time have one of their members cremated, in this country. Cremation is becoming more common, however, and the public doesn't manifest near the interest in it that they did formerly.]

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VIRGINIA'S NEW SENATOR.

General Mahone Chosen Senator Withers' Successor.

RICHMOND, December 16.—The General Assembly to-day voted for a United States Senator to succeed Senator Withers. The vote was taken in the two Houses in separate session. In the House the nominees were Withers, Gen. Mahone and Gen. Wickham, the vote resulting: Mahone, 56; Withers, 40; Wickham, 2. In the Senate the only nominees were Withers and Mahone, the vote resulting: Mahone, 23; Withers, 13. The number of votes cast was 138; necessary to choice, 70; of which Mahone received 79; Withers, 53. The two Houses will meet in joint session to-morrow, when a formal ballot will be taken and Gen. Mahone declared elected United States Senator.

The Readjusters in caucus to-night commenced the nominations of County Judges, beginning the list in alphabetical order. Ten Judges were nominated and to-morrow, in accordance with a joint resolution adopted last week, a wholesale decapitation of the judiciary of the State will begin.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Details of the Afghan War.

Position of the Opposing Forces.

News From Other Foreign Countries.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE ENTIRE COUNTRY IN OPEN REVOLT.

LONDON, December 17.—Dispatches received to-day from Calcutta give a still darker coloring to the cloud which has settled down over British prospects in Afghanistan. The whole country is blazing with revolutionary fires, and all the tribes are co-operating under the general war-cry of "Death to the invaders!" The influence of Russian emissaries in inciting and extending the revolt are daily becoming more manifest, and can no longer be questioned.

General Roberts, with his small but gallant army, has taken refuge in Shirpar Cantonment, two miles north of Cabul, and there are grave doubts whether he will be able to hold even this position, unless speedily and strongly reinforced. He now reports that the enemy in his immediate vicinity number thirty thousand fighting men, and he is liable to be attacked at any moment by overwhelming numbers. Earnest appeals are made for reinforcements from England. After months of occupation of the country, the British now only nominally possess a precarious foothold in the fortifications around Cabul, and altogether the outlook is very gloomy.

ROBERT'S POSITION SAFE.

LONDON, December 17.—The Viceroy of India to-day telegraphs as follows: "General Roberts has 7,000 effective troops, who have been withdrawn unto Shirpur after a conflict, with the slight losses already reported. The enemy must suffer severely if they make any attempt upon Shirpur. I consider General Robert's position perfectly safe. He contemplates resuming the offensive as soon as he is settled in Shirpur, but, as he says, there is nothing to be gained in capturing difficult distant hills while the enemy are out in such numbers. The enemy will shortly disperse for food, but meanwhile our evacuation of Cabul will encourage them, and probably enable them to keep together longer than they otherwise would, and tend to raise tribes upon our lines of communication."

The Governor of Jellalabad has fled from his post, but has been satisfactorily replaced.

Letters from Afghansan Sirdas have been intercepted, detailing arrangements for an attack on Cabul, and inciting Kugianias to rise. Similar letters have been sent to Shenwaris, Mohmunds and Afreedis.

TROOPS MOVING.

General Gough reports from Jugdalak that all the troops in his front have risen and that his further advance is impracticable without reinforcements. General Bright is sending what reinforcements he can but does not like to weaken the Khyber line. One and a half regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery have left Peshawur for the front. The Reserve division, composed of one British and three native cavalry regiments, three British and seven native infantry regiments and three batteries of artillery, are forming at Peshawur. If the tribes do not disperse on finding they can make no impression on General Roberts at Cabul, a strong force will be pushed up to reopen the line of communication.

A CONFLICT AT HERAT.

LAPORE, December 17.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that General Roberts was warned by a native chief that the tribes were meeting, and that the inhabitants of Cabul were disinfected and were holding frequent communications with the Afghan troops and hill tribes.

LONDON, December 17.—A *Times* dispatch from Candahar says a conflict has occurred near Herate, between the Herate and Cabul troops. It is uncertain which party were the victors, but Ayoob Khan has been imprisoned by the Cabuls, who hold the citadel under the leadership of the law adventurer, who has been proclaimed Governor in Ayoob Khan's place.

A telegraph dispatch from Bombay announces that the Afghans held Bala Hissar and the city of Cabul.

A STRONG FORCE.

LONDON, December 17—The Cantonments of Shirpur are surrounded by high brick walls, loop-holed with an outer ditch. Behind the walls earthworks are thrown up, adding to their strength, and raking the platform for the defenders to fire from. At the corners and at intervals along the walls, are bastions for guns. Against a position such as this, held by five thousand British troops, with abundance of artillery and munitions of war, the rush of a savage mob could do nothing, and their numbers, however large, would add little or nothing to the aggressive force. The troops now on their way from Jellallabad and Gandamut, number two regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of infantry, and two batteries of artillery. Such a force as this, once free from the defiles, should be able to give an account of itself, and make its way forward, however large a force Mahomed Jan may detach from Cabul to arrest its advance.

CABLE SPARKS.

A BRIEF dispatch from Victoria says the outlaws near Kamloops, after killing two men, have surrendered and are on their way to Kamloops for trial.

PARNELL will sail for the United States on Saturday.

THE death rate in London this season is unprecedentedly large.

THE Upper House of the Prussian Diet yesterday adopted a bill providing for the acquisition of several private railways by the State.

LORD DUFFERIN, British Ambassador to Russia, has arrived at St. Petersburg.

BEFORE abandoning Iquiqui the allies burned the town and blew up the fortifications.

THE evicted tenant who struck down Lord Termoy in Limerick county in a club house on Saturday last, has been sentenced five years to penal servitude. The sentence caused much sensation in court.

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BURNED TO DEATH.

A Fatal Accident and a Suicide at Bellaire.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WHEELING, W. VA., December 16.—George P. Styles, a former reporter on the Cincinnati *Gazette*, but more recently a stencil cutter in Bellaire, Ohio, committed suicide at Bellaire to-day. It was through a fit of despondency. He first attempted to kill himself by plunging the blade of a penknife into his left breast, but that failing, shot himself in the head with a pistol, which caused death.

Hannah Buckman, an aged colored woman, while smoking her pipe at Bellaire to-day, left some of the burning tobacco fall upon her clothes, setting fire to them, and burning her to death.

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Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will positively restore gray hair to its original color. Give it a trial.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

His Fixed Resolve Never to Re-Enter Public Life or Hold Office.

There seems to be nothing more certain than the fixed resolve of Mr Seymour never again to enter public life. He understands the people and appreciates the good opinion now prevailing, but he says it is the consideration paid to the dead, which would cease the moment he forfeited his pledged word, that he would never again enter public life; if he did he would be denounced as a hypocrite who merely declined that he might obtain office. A confidential friend is reported as saying about him:

"He will be 70 next May. He always speaks of himself as an old man, and insists that old men should be accepted in politics only as counsollors—never as officeholders. He says that no man ever took up a new or important trust at the age of 70 and carried it through creditably. He may continue in the line of work to which he has accustomed himself, and show no great decline of power by reason of his decling years. But let him turn from those well-worn duties and he always fails. The Governor's attention was called to the case of Thiers, but he remarked that the duties imposed on the French President were comparatively light, and, perhaps, our difficulty was in appreciating the extent of his failure; but surely he did not accomplish what he undertook. General Dix went through the forms of official life well enough, but he made no record as an Executive, and he lost his hold on both parties before the end of his term. Gov. Seymour says, further, that no man of 70 ever held the Presidency. The one man who might have attained that age if he had lived to serve out the period for which he was elected—General Harrison—died one month after his inauguration. He thinks that case ought to serve as a perpetual warning to old men."

"Is Gov. Seymour in good health?"

"He appears to be. He looks sound and well. His form is still erect, his eyes are bright, his voice is resonant, and his hand is steady. But he says that he is failing rapidly; that the mere exertion of writing a letter exhausts him so much that he seldom attempts it; that he is quite incapable of bearing any protracted strain upon his powers, and that he should kill himself in a month, if he attempted to resume the duties of public life."

"What does he say of the present Seymour boom?"

"He says it is pleasant to know that his friends thinks well of him, and he adds that he is profoundly grateful to the Democratic party for all the honors that it has showered upon him. He says this talk about him means that party has not quite settled upon a candidate. When it does, the talk will come."

"You can judge now whether or not it is probable or even possible, that Horatio Seymour will accept a nomination."

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A CHICAGO INCIDENT.

Smoking in the Dining Room of a Palatial Hotel.

The New York *Sun* prints a column of complaints in relation to smoking in cars, from ladies mainly. They will insist upon getting into cars provided for that purpose and screw up their pretty faces in disgust and spit out their spite through newspapers. If any of them are admirers of Grant we commend to their attention the following incident which occurred in Chicago:

With a party of friends, including several ladies, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant dined the other evening in the public dining hall of the Palmer House. Of course, when his presence became known, the guests of the hotel made a point to dine at the same hour. The room was full of fashionably dressed men and women. Grant's demeanor at the table was watched with natural curiosity, in order to ascertain how far his manners had been improved by travel and intercourse with the upper circle of European society.

The table at which Gen. Grant and his friends were seated was remote from the entrance to the room. When the ex-President of the United States had finished his dinner he tipped his chair back, and without remark drew from his pocket a cigar case. He deliberately selected a large Havana, bit off the end, called to the astonished waiter for a match, lighted the cigar, and sent clouds of smoke right and left and up to the frescoed ceiling.

The guests at the other tables looked upon this proceeding with undisguised amazement. One lady arose and left the room. The ladies of Grant's party were somewhat embarrassed, and hastily made preparations to depart. Grant, however, exhibited perfect unconcern. He got up when his friends arose, and slowly walked the length of the room, his cigar firmly held at a sharp angle between his teeth, puffing vigorously away.

As soon as the ex-President's party had disappeared, and the murmur of disgust had subsided, a commercial traveler, who had been sitting not far from Grant, drew a cigar from his pocket, lighted it, and sauntered down the room. "This is a free country," he remarked, "and one citizen is as good as another, here or anywhere else."

This occurrence was witnessed by more than a hundred people, and is still the talk of the hotel.

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THE SILENT CONGRESSMAN

And His First and Last Great Speech In the House.

Buell of the Washington *Capitol*, dishes up Wells of Missouri, for introducing the bill to abolish the *Congressional Record*, in a choice bit of humor:

I know what is the matter with Wells. He is one of the few deluded men who imagine that the true mission of Congress is to make laws and provide ways and means to execute the same. He is perhaps the only public man in our history who ever made a national reputation as a Legislator without making a single great speech, or asking leave to print one that he did not make. I will take that back; Wells did make one speech. It was in the Forty-third Congress, first session. I remember it well. The occasion was so unusual that I went to my friend Crosby Noyes and told him that Wells was going to make a speech, and Crosby forthwith advertised the fact in the *Star*. The session was for debate only. Wells had chosen such an occasion in the hope that his audience would consist of the usual Chairman, the customary page, and the invariable half dozen negroes asleep on the benches of the north gallery. He told me it always embarrassed him to speak to a crowded House. Imagine then the consternation of Wells when he found the House filling up, the galleries full and everybody awaiting the greatest effort of his life. He didn't understand it. It never occurred to him that he had won a national reputation as the silent but hard-working Congressman, and that consequently there was as much curiosity to hear him make a speech as there would be to hear Conger keep still for a few minutes.

Wells made his speech. His subject was the Mississippi river as a national highway, and the duty of Congress to legislate for it as such. It was the pioneer speech on that subject, and for plain, business-like grasp of the facts, or clear, forcible presentation of the arguments in the case, I have never heard it surpassed. But the magnitude of the audience seems to have wrought upon the mind of Wells to such an extent that he not only swore off speaking himself, but has finally worked himself up to the point of a determination to suppress his colleagues. His bill admits of no other conclusion. He knows very well that if it were not for printing in the *Record* there would be no torrent of Columbian oratory; that but for the joy of seeing his words in print—after able proof reading—the average statesman would sink into a reticence, compared to which an oyster would have to be termed loquacious, or Grant brilliant in conversation. The consequences of such a catastrophe would be simply hideous. The American Eagle, that proud bird which, in the mouths of Congressmen, soars to heaven's unfathomable depths, and dips his plumage in the thunder's home, or words to that effect, would incontinently droop and die.

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A HANGMAN DEAD.

Calcraft, the Public Executioner, and Something of His Life.

Calcraft, who held the office of hangman or public executioner in England for forty years, is dead. There was always a mystery about him. A quaint, hollow-eyed, silent person, who looked more like a parish clerk than anything else, who passed days in solitary fishing, and sometimes in out-of-the-way bookstalls, Calcraft seemed utterly removed from human sympathy if not indifferent to human opinion. He began to practice his calling in 1833, but was little talked of until he hanged the infamous Greenacre in 1837. Greenacre was engaged to marry Hannah Brown, but to avoid this consummation he cut his sweetheart into small pieces—as Professor Webster did Dr. Parkman long afterward in Cambridge, Massachusetts—and hid the fragments in various parts of London. Calcraft afterward, in 1840, hanged Courvoisier, the valet, who slaughtered his master, Lord William Russel, and, in 1864, Franz Muller, the youthful tailor who killed Mr. Briggs in a carriage of the North London railroad so as to get money with which to pay his passage to New York.

It should be said to Calcraft's credit that he had undaunted courage. Over and over again his life was threatened, by anonymous letters and otherwise, in case he should hang certain persons. This was notably the case at the time of the Fenian executions at Manchester. But he laughed such menaces to scorn. He appeared to set no value on his own life, whatever he may have set on those of others, and he verifid his own prediction and falsified those of others by living a long if a sad and solitary life and dying quietly in bed at last. A sketch of his life says:

"The particular characteristics of Calcraft's style of hanging was the use of the short drop of two and and a half or three feet as opposed to the long drop of six or seven feet given by Marwood, who holds that death by dislocation is more speedy and painless than death by strangulation. But according to a recent controversy still engaging scientific men in England and France, it is quite doubtful whether the older was not also the better artist. In his treatment of prisoners who were to be hanged Calcraft was curt and business like. At a hanging in Dundee the rope broke, and the hangman always afterward furnished the ropes himself, and was very careful to inspect the arranging of the gallows and everything pertaining to it.

"Thackeray used to tell a story of Calcraft. On the day of the hanging of a man who had killed another in a carriage of the Metropolitan Underground railway Thackeray was riding on the outside of an omnibus. Beside the driver sat a stranger. At Islington, a small, pleasant spoken man, with a hand bag, mounted the stage and sat with the driver. Thackeray, the stranger, and the little man conversed until they reached Newgate, where the latter got down, after shaking hands with the others. Then the driver said to them:—'Do you know who that man is who got down?' They did not. When he told them it was Calcraft, the hangman, the stranger, Thackery used to say, was so startled that he fell from his seat to the ground. So great, in fact, was the popular aversion for the office that Calcraft held, that it was almost impossible to rent the houses that were near his, and children ran past the iron gate opening into his yard when they had to go through the quiet street in which he lived. Calcraft's residence was a pleasant three-story brick house in Islington. In front of the house and at its rear were yards filled with flowers. The rear yard was crowded with rose bushes, and the hangman had great pride in them. In the course of a visit paid to him by a newspaper correspondent in 1864, the professional hangman spoke of his gardens, and said that any man who loved flowers could not have a very bad heart. He cultivated many fine tulips and averred that if he had not been Calcraft, the hangman, he would once have taken a prize on his display of tulips at a big fair. In early life, like his successor, Marwood, he was a shoemaker."

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Don Piatt and Jane Swisslm.

[Washington Capital.]

Old Lady Jane Grey Swisshelm at intervals lets loose her opinion concerning Mrs. Katie Sprague and the Hon. Capricornus Conkling, and the old woman makes it pretty lively for all parties concerned. We suspected that Jane's milk of human kindness was long since soured, and the result is, no cream and less butter. Jane agrees with us that Mrs. Sprague is a much abused woman, innocent of all wrong and the victim of a mean, selfish nature.

Jane says, for example, that, had there been any wrong intended by the Hon. Capricornus he would not have gone openly to the house of Narragansett with his trunk.

Unfortunately for Jane, these were not the facts. The Hon. Capricornus was a carpet-bagger, and visited the house in a secret manner during the absence of Senator Sprague, who was in Maine, and expected to stay there for six weeks or two months. He was suddenly and unexpectedly summoned, as a witness, to Providence, an important case then pending requiring his evidence. In a prompt answer to the summons, he as unexpectedly arrived at his home in the night time, and going at once to his room, was awakened next morning by his son, and from the lad he learned for the first time that the Hon. C. C. was an inmate of his house.

Full of wrath and indignation at the insult offered him, he dressed hurriedly, seized his shot gun, found he had no ammunition, and then left in his wagon for the Pier to procure powder and shot, also further information.

On his return he met Professor Linck, and, in no pleasant mood, gave that learned man a piece of his now emotional, insane mind.

All that occurred after the world knows, and it is not graceful in Jane to assault the husband. He has been the only party to the transaction who has kept quiet, and he commands our respect in not being provoked to saying one word against his wife. Nor could he with any truth. While Mrs. Sprague has been impudent, it has been the impudence of an innocent mind. She had nothing to conceal, and therefore concealed nothing. It was her misfortune to have a man as her friend and adviser who was vain, weak and mean enough to be willing that the world should believe the worst.

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Deafness, Complicated With Indigestion and a Severe Cough, Cured.

Mr. Michael Krebs, the well known grocer, corner of Neville street and Fifth avenue, East End, Pittsburgh, permits the publication of his case as another evidence of the benefits of skillful treatment in such cases. He had been deaf two years and found it impossible to hear conversation, and so gave up waiting on customers. A year ago he consulted Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, who relieved him at once. Two months' treatment restored his hearing so that he hears conversation very well, and cured his indigestion and cough The cure remains permanent.

◆

The New Constitution.

The Charter under which the Louisiana State Lottery Company proceeds was, by the vote of the people of Louisiana, imbedded in the new Constitution so that no fluctuations of politics or adverse private interests can hereafter interfere with the regular drawings of the Company, the next of which occurs on the 13th of January.

This vote of the people shows the confidence felt in the Company at home, where it is best known. Particulars in the advertisement elsewhere, and fuller information obtained by addressing M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or New York.

ULYSSES THE FIRST.

A Chapter on His Arrival, Reception and Departure.

In the reign of Abraham there arose a great and mighty man Ulysses the son of a tanner, and he was a man of war, and the fame of him spread throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the people honored him and made him the greatest amongst them. And when there were no more battles to win he saith, I will go forth over the face of the earth that all kings may bow unto me and all people do me homage. And it was so, even as he had prophesied. And when this was all accomplished he saith, I will return unto my own people.

And this was in the reign of Rutherford, called the usurper, albeit he was a good and faithful ruler, but his chief priests and his scribes, and his captains of hundreds and his captains of thousand had grown hardened, and they had builded a high altar unto Mammon, so that Rutherford's heart was sore within him, and he knew not what to do. And when the people saw he wavered, they cried "Shame! shame! We will have Ulysses for our king, he alone is great and mighty." And Ulysses returned unto his own land, and he came in a great ship, and the people cried. "Long live Ulysses I." And as he passed through the land he came into the city of Pitt, which being interpreted, meaneth the City of Smoke. And the rulers of the city and the great men thereof called unto them the scribes of the morning and the scribes of the evening, saying, cry aloud unto the people, behold the great and mighty Ulysses approacheth. Bring therefore unto the treasury of your sustenance that we may make a great feast unto this mighty man, and let your Centurians and your captains of hundreds and your captains of thousands bring forth their warriors, and let all the people, those that toil in the workshop, and those that work in the mines come and do homage unto this great warrior. And the people were pleased greatly, and they hired a *great hall* so that *all* might approach him. But when the priests of Mammon saw this they were wroth and said, "shall we who are clothed in silks and fine linen be placed with the tillers of the soil, with those that toil in shops, for howbeit as they pass may not their garments touch ours and will we not be defiled?" Not so, but let us hire a *smaller* hall so that none but those who are in brave apparel may approach Ulysses or sit at the feast thereof. So is it not enough that they may see him as he passeth by." And when the Rulers heard this they were sore in their hearts, for they were afraid of the people, but they feared more the priests of Mammon. And they *hired a smaller hall* and saith unto the people, "behold the first hall is not sound, for the foundations of it are not founded upon a rock, and some murmurred, saying "Not so! hath not great multitudes been within its walls!" but the people cried aloud, "Are not we great! And have we not passed in brave show before this mighty king. Long live Ulysses I."

Now there was among them a scribe of the morning; one *Post-ed* in many things and when he saw these workings of the Rulers and of the Priests of Mammon he cried unto the people, "Shall the sons of Scullions usurp the chief places in the Synagogues and at the feasts." So is not this a great nation; are not all men *free* and *equal*. Did not our fathers give unto us a mighty heritage and will you now be *slaves*"—and the cock crew. When the Rulers and Chief Priests heard this they were amazed, and some laughed and mocked him saying, "Ah ha; it is that ye are not one of us," and some were wroth and said "Let him be accursed and be barred from all offices of trust, lest he openeth the eyes of the people and our power be gone. And because the cock crowed let that bird be anathematized. Behold we will bring unto the people a beast that shall be an emblem of power, one mighty and great. And they led forth a "coon" and placed it upon the altar of liberty, that all might bow unto it as an emblem of the great and mighty warrior, and the rulers and the people cried with a loud voice "Long live Ulysses I."

So endeth the first chapter.

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Banker's in Congress.

[New York letter to Indianapolis Journal]

"Then," said Mr. Peter, Cooper, "just see how shamelessly the laws are violated in regard to bankers not being eligible to seats in Congress."

"What do you mean?" I inquired.

"Why, at the third Congress of the United States, held in Philadelphia in 1793 the Senate passed a resolution as follows: 'Any person holding any office or any stock in any institution in the nature of a bank for issuing or discounting bills or notes payable to bearer or order, cannot be a member of the House while he holds such office or stock.'"

"I never heard of that before," I acknowleged, "it cannot be that it became a law."

"Certainly it did," Mr. Cooper persisted. "It passed the Senate with but two dissenting votes, and passed the House and became a law—here'tis, bearing the signature of George Washington, President, and John Adams, Vice President, approving of it.

"Why," I asked, "when was it repealed?"

"It never was repealed—never," he exclaimed, "and is on the statute books as a law to-day. This is a day when Congress doesn't obey laws."

"And you are sure you are right in all this?" I repeated.

"You can state it, if you wish to, in my name," said Mr. Cooper. "And it is violated every day."

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ATTENTION is directed to the new and readable prospectus of the New York *Ledger* in our advertising columns.

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Commonwealth Distribution Co.

FIFTEENTH REGULAR DRAWING ON DECEMBER 31ST; HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR ALL.

The same grand scheme, $112,400 in Cash Prizes. The largest, $30,000 for only $2 00—1,969 in all. New Years Gifts for everybody and the price only $2 00. No trouble about mails if addressed to T. J. COMMERFORD, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky. Enclose money or bank draft, or send by express.

D&W.

◆

A stout backbone is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back and disorders of the liver and kidneys, the tonic and moderate dietetic action of the Bitters is the one thing needful. Remember that the stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and that by invigorating the digestion by this preparation, the spinal column and all its dependencies are strengthened.

For Hostetter's ALMANAC for 1880 apply to Druggists and Dealers generally.

del:MWFlm

NASBY'S VIEWS.

The Republican Humorist's Pittsburgh Life.

How The Editor of "The Post" Made John Sherman.

Petroleum's Story About the "Widow Bedott" and His Views on Politics.

Mr. D. R. Locke of the Toledo *Blade*, the self same Petroleum V. Nasby of the Confederate X Roads, who has heaped such sound abuse on Democratic politicians, arrived on Saturday morning to superintend the production of the "Widow Bedott," his own play, at the Opera House this week. Last evening the reporter swooped down upon him for an interview, determined to give him a chance to abuse Democrats with his own tongue in the columns of a Democratic journal. Mr. Locke is a portly gentleman of forty-eight summers and two hundred and forty pounds, his weight overbalancing his years by nearly two hundred. With a resigned look, that showed how many times he had undergone the operation, he said :

"It's an interview—go on and don't waste precious time."

Whereupon the following freely reported conversation occurred :

"You formerly lived in Pittsburgh, Mr. Nasby."

"Yes, I came here in 1851, and stayed about two and a half years. I wish to-day that I had never left. Pittsburgh is a smoky old place, but nobody starves here and every one who will work can find work to do. It is the laborer's paradise."

"What did you do here?"

"I was a compositor on the *Chronicle* when that paper was edited by Mr. Barr, now of THE POST, and on the *Dispatch* then owned by Foster & Fleeson. Alex. Rook was foreman at the time and Dan O'C. O'Neil, since deceased, was a reporter.

"Why did you leave Pittsburgh?"

"A strike. I was in the Union and had to strike with the rest. I was tired of it, and myself and another printer named Robinson went out into Ohio and started a country paper."

"What capital had you to commence business with?"

"Our hands and $46. I had $26 and Robinson $20. But as Robinson had more shirts than I and as we were then of the same size, the difference in capital was equalized in a short time."

"Did you succeed there?"

"Of course we did. We worked fifteen hours a day, and in two years sold out with a cash capital of $1,000. Then we went to Mansfield, Ohio, and our paper was Secretary Sherman's principal support for his first run for Congress. Things work curiously. Mr. Barr, when he found that we were determined to go into Ohio, in a good natured way procured us passes on the railroads, without which we could not have gone. We assisted to make John Sherman a representative which was the beginning of his career. So it figures out that the present editor of THE POST made John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury. I am more than satisfied, and I hope the Democracy of Pennsylvania will forgive Mr. Barr. "He builded better than he knew" Had he known how it would have resulted he probably wouldn't have given us the passes, but we can't most always tell what will happen when we do a good natured thing. Only think what might have happened had Mr. Barr been ugly about those passes ! Robinson and I would stayed in Pittsburgh. Some noodle would have had charge of the Mansfield paper, Sherman might have been defeated and the entire policy of the Government might have been reversed. Possibly, Mr. Barr is responsible for all the horrors of the late war and for all the effects of Secretary Sherman's financial policy. I shall see him to-morrow and warn him to be careful about assisting impecunious printers to railroad transportation. The next good natured act he does may not result as happily."

"What happened afterward?"

"The usual thing. Several country papers—the Nasby letters and the Toledo *Blade* where I am now."

"When did you open out in your Petroleum V. Nasby letters?"

"That was in 1860, and I have continued them regularly ever since."

"How did the idea of such letters strike you?"

"Oh, it occurred to me there was a good opening for that kind of satire, and I started into it as a man starts into anything else, expecting to fill it. At that time the position of politics was peculiar; there was a peculiar mix in the attitude of parties on the slavery question and the war. Then there was abundance of material during the reconstruction struggle that followed for that sort of work, and since then there have been many questions that gave scope to that sort of work, the money question for instance. I have written these letters regularly for nineteen years."

"You write exclusively for your own paper?"

"Yes, and our contemporaries republish them. I have never attempted to make any money out of them except that five volumes of the letters have been published, and that they are a feature in my own daily and weekly paper, which extends my circulation."

"What diverted your attention to play-writing?"

"I have written several plays. "Widow Bedott" I wrote some ten years ago. It was first produced in Providence, R. I., in March 26th last. It was re-written last winter for Neil Burgess."

"What do you think of the Grant boom?"

"It's a boom and a genuine one too. The demonstration here yesterday was very fine; it wasn't as big as that in Chicago, but it was immense. I never saw Pittsburgh so crowded in my life. You didn't do yourself any large credit in the way of decoration, but there was a great deal of enthusiasm."

"What does Petroleum V. Nasby think of the third term business?"

"It doesn't make any difference what I think of it, for Grant will be nominated by acclamation in 1880, though I have no objections to saying that I am heartily in favor of it. Grant's nomination is a foregone conclusion."

"What has Nasby to say of the Democratic aspirants?"

"The nominee won't be Tilden. It will be Horatio Seymour if he'll accept it; next comes Bayard of Delaware. He would be a good deal of a prophet who could name a man after those two. Why you're getting quite an interview, aren't you?"

"Well, it's certainly taking wide enough scope. Any doubt about Grant's election if he is nominated?"

"There is none in my mind whatever."

The reporter seeing Mr. Nasby looking anxiously at a pile of letters that looked as though they should be answered, thanked him for his courtesy and withdrew. As he left the room he heard a sigh of relief and the exclamation "Next."

ALLEGED ELOPEMENT.

An Altoona Wife Hies to This City—A Pittsburgh Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Conner resided at the corner of Second avenue and Fourth street, Altoona. Two weeks ago last night while Mr. O'Conner with some friends was quaffing Falstaff's beverage at a saloon in that city there was suddenly a tremendous racket at the door, and immediately after an indignant woman burst through the portals and in violent language wanted to know why her husband thus stayed away from his home. The woman after thus delivering herself departed in a rage. In a little while Mr. O'Conner went home and went to bed. He did not see his wife again until 5 o'clock next morning, although she entered the house some time during the night accompanied by a woman named Jennie Collins and a Pittsburgh baker. They had quite a lively time together until a late hour, he says, because he heard them. Mr. O'Conner the following morning at five o'clock called to his wife, but received no answer. When he arose, about half-past six o'clock, he found the breakfast waiting. Mrs. O'Conner was standing by the stove, and Mr. O'Conner asked her why she had not called him earlier. She remarked that she "didn't have" to call him, and added that if he wasn't going to take any interest in home affairs she would not stay at home, and it was none of O'Conner's business where she had been or what she had been doing. O'Connor states that his wife then moved forward as if to strike him and he pushed her away. She then walked out of the house, and thus deserting him and their three children. Mr. O'Conner declares that Mrs. O'Conner took her departure for Pittsburgh, taking some sixty dollars in money along with her, and the following day was followed to the Smoky City by the baker aforesaid where both have since resided. Mr. O'Conner has broken up housekeeping, has sold off all his furniture, and with his children is living with a sister. Since her flight to this city, Mrs. O'Conner has written back for a sewing machine, but with the other furniture it had passed through the hands of an auctioneer. "The letter," say the Altoona papers, "indicates that she is stopping at No. 48 Franklin street."

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Notes of Interest From Surrounding Towns.

An Alleged Murderer in Jail at Steubenville.

Loretto, Cambria county, is progressing. A lock-up is now in course of erection there.

The fire at Red Bank destroyed 30,000 barrels of oil and rendered one hundred families homeless and destitute.

The estimated cost of the proposed narrow gauge railroad between Steubenville and Carrolltown is $6,077 per mile.

The coal trade on the Tyrone & Clearfield branch for the past week reached 3,000 loaded cars, an increase over last week of 540 loaded cars.

W. J. Sands, an Erie banker, and his wife were called here on Saturday by the death of Mrs. H. G. Ernst, at No. 175 Centre avenue, on Friday morning. Mrs. Ernst was a sister of Mrs. Sands. The deceased was buried yesterday.

Two men named Freshwater and McCabe of Paris, Pa., were thrown out of a buggy at Steubenville on Saturday. Freshwater had one leg broken, and was seriously injured about the head and body. McCabe escaped with slight bruises.

James B. Shafer, a prisoner in the Smethport jail, writes a letter to the Bradford *Era* declaring that Andy Tracy once attempted to take his own life and once afterwards made arrangements to get poison. The Sheriff thwarted him each time.

Mrs. Gorden S. Berry of Titusville, has just been awarded $6,273 25 by a commission, to whom was referred her claim against the State of over $60,000, the amount alleged to have been lost by her husband at the Titusville orphan school at the fault of the State.

Miss Overcash is the name of a young lady of Altoona who appeared in her wedding toggery at the residence of a well known clergyman in that city. Although her lover had made arrangements with the clergyman, he failed to appear and there was no wedding. Harry McCallister was his name. It is said he suddenly left Altoona.

D. I. K. Rine has written to Johnstown that he would be glad to conduct a temperance boom there, his only compensation to be such contributions as his hearers would voluntarily make. Murphy goes there on January 5th, and it does seem as if D. I. K. R. was anxious to run opposition to Francis. The Johnstown people have made no reply.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

A man giving his name as Johnson, whose real name is supposed to be McCune, charged with committing a murder near Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, is now in jail at Steubenville awaiting information from authorities at Mt. Pleasant. The same man was in the Wellsburg jail for some time under the name of Barbour, held on the charge of horse stealing, but was acquitted of the charge and released. Information was received at Wellsburg from Mt. Pleasant asking that he be held, but he had been given his liberty, and the man was rearrested on Thursday at Thompson Station.

PENN'A PETROLEUM RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad which was partially built a few years ago between Titusville and Cambridge, and as a feeder of the A. & G. W. R. R., the work upon which has for years also been abandoned, will be completed early next year. The road runs in fact from Titusville to Erie. But the furnishing of the line from Titusville to Cambridge will first be done. A. H. Steele of Titusville, will manage the building of the road and James McHenry of London is expected to furnish much of the wherewithal.

* * *

Be wise; simply call on your druggist for Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," when you have a cold or cough. 25c a bottle.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

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By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more **8-to-7** Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

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This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of **1880**, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, **1880**, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in **1880** will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, **1881**.

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper.

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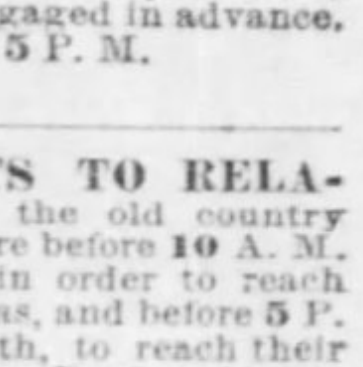

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THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The Plan of the House Committee to Regulate the Count.

The Supreme Courts to Pass on Disputed Returns in Their Respective States,

And Their Certificates To Be Rejected Only by the Concurrence of Both Houses.

A Plan for a Direct Vote by the People for President.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The Committee of the House of Representatives, having in charge the method of counting the electoral vote, of which Mr. Bicknell of Indiana, is Chairman, has already held several meetings, and has agreed upon a report and bill which it will make to the House as soon as its name is called, and will ask for a day for consideration. Two propositions were referred to this committee. One was to so amend the constitution as to abolish the electoral system, and provide for a direct vote by the people for President and Vice President, but there was no possibility that an amendment to the Constitution could now be passed by Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures before the next Presidential election. The defects of the present system, which were made apparent during the last electoral count, therefore, prompted the consideration of another proposition, which was referred to the committee during the extra session.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee is ready to present its views on this latter proposition, and the report and bill are now in the hands of Mr. Bicknell. It is to so amend the statutes as to provide how the votes should be counted, and who should determine what were proper electoral votes. The report accompanying the bill sets forth that neither the Constitution nor the statutes declare expressly by whom the electoral votes shall be counted, nor do they declare in any manner what are proper electoral votes. The electoral votes for President and Vice President separately began in 1804. Since that time in nine of the last nineteen Presidential elections controversies have arisen upon one or both of the defects just mentioned, and they are yet without remedy. The bill herewith reported seeks to cure both these defects by amending the statutes. Its first and second sections embrace the substance of sections 131, 147, 148 and 149 of the Revised Statutes. They provide, also, that no Senator or Representative or person HOLDING OFFICE OF TRUST OR PROFIT under the United States shall be appointed an elector. This is a provision of the Constitution, but it has been so often overlooked that the committee thought best to embody it in the statute. Section 2 provides that in case of a vacancy in both offices of President and Vice President, electors shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, instead of "within the thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December." Under this provision electors in case of such vacancy are to be appointed on the same day in all the States. The existing statute does not so require. The third section of the bill changes section 135 of the Revised Statutes by fixing the second Monday in December, instead of the first Wednesday in December, as the time when electors shall vote.

THIS ALLOWS A FULL MONTH

between the appointment and voting of electors. The fourth section of the bill is the same as section 136 of the Revised Statutes. The fifth section of the bill changes section 140 of the Revised Statutes by fixing the second Monday in January instead of the first Wednesday in January, as the time before which the electoral certificates of votes must be delivered to the President of the Senate. This allows a full month after voting for the delivery of certificates. The sixth section of the bill changes section 141 of the Revised Statutes by adding to it that the President of the Senate shall forthwith notify the Secretary of State when any of the electoral certificates are not received in time. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections of the bill prescribe the arrangement of the two Houses in joint meeting, and the mode of proceedings. Under these sections

OBJECTIONS TO ANY CERTIFICATE

must be in writing, brief, and without argument; they must be signed by a Senator and a Representive, and must be decided by each House separately. There can be no debate at the joint meeting. In separate meetings to decide objections, each member may speak five minutes, once only, and after two hours of such debate the main question shall be put. These provisions commend themselves and require no comment. The twelfth section of the bill repeals certain sections of the Revised Statutes. The report continues:

THE REMEDY FOR FATAL EFFECTS

of the existing statutes is in sections 7 and 8 of this bill. These sections provides that in the meeting of the two Houses the President of the Senate shall preside, and shall open all certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes, and that the votes shall then be counted by both Houses according to the certificates, unless some of them be rejected by both Houses. If there be a contested election in any State it may be determined by its highest judicial tribunal in accordance with its laws. Such tribunal shall certify its decision under seal to the President of the Senate forthwith to be opened by him in joint meeting at the same time the electoral certificates are opened. Contested votes shall be counted by the two Houses in accordance with such judicial decision, unless each House, voting separately, shall dissent therefrom. If there be a disputed election without such a decision certified contested votes shall not be counted, unless

EACH HOUSE, VOTING SEPARATELY,

decides that they shall be counted. If there be conflicting judicial decisions or conflicting electoral certificates from any State, that decision or certificate held by each house to be the lawful one, shall be conclusive. Unless rejected by both houses, these provisions settle the question who shall count the electoral votes. They place the right of counting where it belongs, viz., in both houses of Congress. These houses, together representing all the people and all the States, are the only safe depositories of such a right. If both houses must count the votes, it follows that both houses must determine what votes are to be counted. The Constitution declares that "Each State shall appoint its electors in such manner as its Legislature shall direct." But the questions, Who are the electors appointed? Are they duly qualified? Have they acted according to law? are not answered in the Constitution, and, in the absence of any statute, the determination of such questions belongs of necessity to the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to ascertain and declare the result of an election, to wit., Congress.

CONGRESS MAY MAKE ALL LAWS

necessary and proper to carry into execution its constitutional powers, and may therefore provide by law for a judicial determination by a State to enable Congress more readily to discharge its own duties. But such judicial determination need not be conclusive. It is not true that to make such determination less than conclusive would impair the constitutional rights of States. The Constitution gives the States no such right of judicial determination. When such right shall be given by act of Congress its exercise will be conclusive upon Congress or not, as Congress shall enact. There is no conflict between the right of a State to appoint electors and the right of Congress to determine whether such an appointment has been made. An electoral appointment alleged to be by a State necessarily calls into action the Congressional power of deciding whether the States' power has been exercised or not. The result of sections 7 and 8 of our bill is that although the certificate of electors or the certified decision of a judicial tribunal is *prima facia* evidence, yet concurrent action of the two Houses may overrule either, and may also warrant the counting of electoral votes disputed and not fortified by a judicial decision, and

MAY ULTIMATELY DECIDE

between conflicting certificates or conflicting judicial decisions. In the opinion of your committee this right of ultimate determination belongs of necessity to Congress, and can not be safely abandoned. If the electoral vote of a State concerned that State only, a certificate of its Returning Board or a decision of its highest court might well be made conclusive, but all the States are equally concerned. Every State has the highest interest, and a right to demand that the electoral votes of every other State shall be lawful votes and that the result can not be fully secured unless the right of ultimate determination be retained in both houses of Congress. A proposition has found favor elsewhere to make not only Supreme Court decisions but returning board rulings conclusive upon Congress. It is alleged that anything less than this will impair the constitutional right of a State to appoint its own electors. But your committee has already shown

THAT IS NOT TRUE

as to judicial decisions, and, *a fortiori*, it is not true as to rulings of Returning Boards. To make either conclusive would in effect condone past offenses and consecrate future crimes. Recent events have made it clear that neither rulings of Returning Boards nor decisions of judicial tribunals can be safely made conclusive as to the electoral votes of States, but the concurrent action of the two houses of Congress upon such a question, if not absolutely right, will always represent the prevailing public opinion, and will therefore give general satisfaction. Two propositions, to wit: that electoral votes ought to be counted by both houses of Congress, and that some tribunal in States ought to aid Congress by deciding contested votes, at least in the first instance, will probably command general assent. But it may be said, perhaps, that the highest court of a State is not a fit tribunal for political questions. To this the answers are that such tribunals are often compelled to decide such questions, and that in view of the general

HIGH CHARACTER OF AMERICAN JUDGES

Of Superior Courts and the conservative influences of their position, it will be impossible to find in any State a tribunal more secure against bad influences or more worthy to be trusted than its highest judicial tribunal, and where its decisions may be corrected, when erroneous, by the concurrent action of the two Houses of Congress. Your Committee knows not where to look for greater safety. If it be said that in some States contested elections are not within the jurisdiction, original or appellate, of their highest courts, the answer is that if this bill shall become a law it will be the chief concern of such States to supply the necessary jurisdiction by ordinary legislation, or by constitutional amendments, or by both. The danger in our Presidential elections is apparent to everybody. The people know the trouble, and they demand a remedy. We shall not be equal to our duty if we fail to give it.

THE BILL REGULATING THE COUNT.

The main feature of the bill accompanying this report is contained in the annexed three sections, relating to the count and declaration of the vote:

SECTION 7. If there shall be a controversy in any State as to the appointment or ineligibility of electors, the same may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal, in accordance with its laws, but a decision thereof shall be certified by such tribunal, and shall be by it transmitted sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

SEC. 8. Congress shall be in session on the second Monday in February succeeding every meeting of electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 P. M. on that day. The President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives. The President of the Senate shall then open all certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes. The votes shall then be counted by the two Houses of Congress in the alphabetical order of States, as certified by the electors, unless rejected by both Houses; but if in any State there shall be a controversy as to the appointment or eligibility of electors, the decision thereof by its highest judicial tribunal shall be conclusive, and the vote shall be counted in accordance therewith, unless reversed by both Houses; and, if there be more than one judicial decision, each purporting to be by the highest court of the same State, the decision held by both Houses to be that of the lawful tribunal shall be conclusive unless reversed by both Houses. Where there shall have been a controversy in any State as aforesaid, and one such certified decision has been transmitted, or where two or more such certified decisions have been transmitted, the contested votes of such State shall not be counted unless both Houses concur therein, and, if there be several electoral certificates from any State, and no such judicial decision, the certificates held by both Houses to have been executed by the proper authority shall be conclusive, unless rejected by both Houses. The tellers shall make a list of the votes as counted, and the same shall be read in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, and delivered to the President of the Senate, showing the names of the persons elected, which announcement shall be a sufficient declaration of the persons elected as President and Vice President of the United States, and shall be entered, together with a list of votes, on the journal of the House.

SEC. 9. Upon the opening by the President of the Senate of any certificate or other paper, he shall call for objections. Every objection shall be in writing and shall state briefly, and without argument, the grounds thereof, and shall not be read unless signed by one Senator and one Representative in Congress. When all such objections to any vote or paper from a State shall have been read they shall have been decided separately by each House, the Senate withdrawing. After decision by both houses they shall immediately meet again, and the presiding officer shall announce the decision. No other votes or papers from any State shall be acted upon until all the objections previously made shall have been determined. During the meeting of the two Houses the presiding officer shall decide whether a new debate shall be allowed.

SEC. 10. When the two Houses separate to decide upon such objections each Senator and Representative may speak upon a question five minutes once only, and after two hours of such debate the presiding officer of each House shall put the main question, stopping further debate.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The subject of preparing an amendment to the Constitution, securing a direct vote for President, was referred by the general committee, to a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Bicknell, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Ewing, and Mr. Orth. The Democratic members of this sub-committee agreed to a report, which will be made to the full committee when it next meets. Mr. Bicknell does not think it possible to secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment before the next electoral count, but the amendment which the sub-committee of which he is chairman has agreed to will be reported, and its passage by this Congress will be secured, if possible. This constitutional amendment provides that the President and Vice President shall be chosen by the people of the several States; electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; they shall vote by ballot for President and Vice President on the day provided by law, which day

SHALL BE FIXED BY CONGRESS

and be the same throughout the United States. It provides at present that each State shall be entitled to a number of electoral votes equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but the electoral votes and fraction thereof of each person voted for as President in any State shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the whole number of the electorial votes of the State, and dividing the product by the aggregate popular vote of the State for all persons voted for as President, and the quotient shall be the number of electoral votes and fractions thereof to which such person shall be entitled, using for such fraction three decimals and no more.

The object of this is to prevent the determination of an election depending upon any one State or section. Any contest which may arise in a State is referred to the highest tribunal of that State, whose decision is accepted as final. This law and amendment are wholly unpartisan, having been agreed to by the Republicans as well as the Democrats of the committee.

ARGUS.

◆

A NOBLE SPEECH.

Wm. S. Groesbeck Talks to General Grant About Our Country.

And Gives His Opinions on State Rights and Centralization.

AT the Cincinnati banquet to Gen. Grant, Hon. Alfonso Taft, as President of the feast, introduced the orators with a brief and fitting speech. The first toast was, "United States of America," which was responded to by W. S. Groesbeck, as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. W. S. GROESBECK.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We are at a banquet, and I suppose you would allow me to boast a little in speaking of the United States of America. But I shall try to avoid boasting, believing, as I do, that a simple statement of facts will be our highest praise.

In the Statesman's Year Book of 1879, published in London, and accredited throughout Europe and in the reliable publications of the Librarian of our Congress, and others I could name, may be found copious political and financial statistics of all the civilized nations of the world.

What of the United States of America?

What of her magnitude? Her territory is as large as the combined territory of Russia-in-Europe, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain and Ireland. What a magnificent possession for a great people! Fronting on the two great oceans, and central between Europe and Asia, what an opportunity for commerce with both! Standing apart and withdrawn from the necessity of entangling alliances with other States, how safe, independent, and commanding her position!

What of her resources? You have been reading in our journals, from day to day, of our great harvests of wheat, corn, cotton and other staples. If we keep on, what will they be when our population shall be dense as that of Europe? It is enough to say that the land of the United States is fertile as that of Europe, and under full cultivation will yield as much as that of all the countries I have named, while underneath our soil lie vast storehouses of coal, iron, gold and silver, far surpassing theirs. In a word, in extent of territory and in material resources on the earth and under the earth, the United States of America may be regarded as about equal to the whole of Europe.

What of her present condition? Our national debt is, say $2,200,000,000. That of the nations I have named, is more than eight times as large. We are reducing ours, it may be, rapidly enough. I am not aware that this is the case with any nation in Europe. Their debts are rather increasing. The great payment by France to Germany did not reduce her debt; it was only a change of creditors. The debt of France, according to the Almanach De Gotha, is more than $4,600,000,000.

The standing armies of these countries occupying about as much territory as we do, number nearly three millions of men. They spend their lives in watching the people, whose substance they devour, and in fighting the battles of dynastic rivalries and ambition. Our standing army numbers 27,000 men. Let us hope it may never be large, that we may shun wars, and ever be able to rely for safety and order in our midst, upon an impartial, popular and constitutional administration of the Government.

There are in the United States, in round numbers, 80,000 miles of railroads; in the whole of Europe, 94,000. I might go on with such comparisons. Allow me in this connection, to refer to one other subject—popular education. The statistics of education in Europe are incomplete and unsatisfactory. I will refer briefly to our own. The United States has already donated for agricultural colleges, 8,098,000 acres of land; for literary colleges, 1,265,000 acres, and for schools, 68,083,000 acres. But the education of our people is in the care of the States. What have the States done? I will give you but a single year. From the report of the Commissioner it appears that in 1877 there were enrolled in the public schools 8,942,000 pupils, and expended for their education $81,000,000. Let me give you, as I find it in a table under date of 1877, the proportion of people in the leading nations unable to read or write. In Russia it is 91 per cent., in Spain 80 per cent., in Italy 73, in Austria 49, in England 33, in France 30, in the United States 20, and in Germany 12 per cent. Let us make our acknowledgments to Germany, and let these other proud old nations make their acknowledgments to us.

What shall I say of our political institutions? Surely I need make no comparison here. They are the best in the world, the best that ever have been. What shall I say of personal rights and privileges here? All have the same rights and privileges; none are exclusive. What shall I say of freedom here? Religion is free, the press is free, speech is free, and all the inhabitants are free. What shall I say of the chances of life and comfort here? Better than anywhere else. Are any homeless? The Government is ready to donate farms of 160 acres of land to all who will make their homes upon them. Such in the fewest words is the present standing of the United States of America.

What of her prospects? I have been making what may seem to you a very ambitious comparison. I have compared the United States, not with any single nation, but with the mass of the nations in Europe. Why not? Let me repeat. Our territory is about as large, our material resources richer, and our debt not one-eighth the amount of theirs, and diminishing. Not so their's. Our standing army is small, theirs multitudinous and eating like a cancer. Our internal improvements are about equal to theirs; our education more advanced; our embarrassments fewer; our opportunities better.

The aggregate population of these nations in Europe to which I have referred, is about 293,000,000. Ours, by the last census, about 39,000,000. Two hundred and ninety-three millions of inhabitants are, to-day, living upon a territory not larger than ours. What that territory now holds, ours can hold, and there is a probability, I venture to say there is a certainty, that in the not distant future, the population here will be as large as that of Europe. What then? Shall we be one Government, with all the economies of administration that implies, or shall we be broken into many nations, wasting their energies in rivalries and mutual strife. Shall we on that great day be the United States of America, the mere continuation and expansion of what we are? What a consummation that would be. Shall these sacred, written Constitutions we now have be preserved and faithfully administered, or shall they be thrown away? Shall the people rule then as now, or shall the voice of freedom be silenced by the drums of despotism? Shall the Federal Government and the State Governments be as now, both under limitation, with the ultimate sovereignty in the people, *or shall the one be an empire and the other but provinces? Speaking for myself, I would not give to the Federal Government as much additional power as I could hold in the hollow of my hand. Speaking for myself, I would not take away from the State Governments as much of their power as I could hold in the hollow of my hand. Secession and centralization, political monsters, both of them. Secession and centralization—Scylla and Charybdis. The channel of safety lies between them. May we be able to keep it, may we move watchfully, and ever take our reckonings only from written Constitutions.*

Grant being loudly called for said:

"I have listened to every word the eloquent gentleman has uttered and I endorse every one of them. If the gentleman and myself have ever differed in politics it has been because we voted opposite tickets, for certainly our views are the same. [Laughter and applause.] Gentlemen, I thank you for this kind reception and for your kindly interest in the words spoken by your eloquent speaker.

You Never Heard a Dentist

Say that SOZODONT was not a good article to preserve the teeth and gums. This fact is not to be controverted. What gives it such prominence as a curative wash? It is compounded, after years of scientific plodding, of materials calculated to harden the gums, remove the septic acid, and avoid putrefaction.

So all the ladies say of SPALDING'S GLUE. They use it to make Lovers stick. STT

PITTSBURGH'S TRIBUTE.

The Demonstration in Honor of General Grant.

[From The Daily Post of Monday.]

The great day arrived, Grant came, was received, paraded through the streets, formally welcomed at Library Hall, bored by half a dozen organizations, banqueted at the Monongahela House, left to himself for a day of quiet yesterday, and was quietly slipped to the depot last night to take his special car, which was run three miles out and switched to a siding so as to prevent the necessity of his early rising this morning. At 1:30 P. M. to-day the party will arrive at Harrisburg, where the same giddy rounds will be observed. The most singular feature connected with Grant's arrival, stay and departure was the fact that he walked through the rain, without even the poor shelter of an umbrella to church yesterday morning, and very singularly he took the Wood street route to pass and pay his respects to the office of THE POST. Owing to the lateness of the hour—the services were nearly over—he was unable to call at our sanctum, however, and while passing simply paid the building a long and searching glance.

HOW WELCOMED TO PENNSYLVANIA SOIL.

But we are getting ahead of the story. The Legislative Committee and representatives of the Grand Army and Citizens' Reception Committee met the General and his party at Mansfield. The Legislative Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed to meet Grant at San Francisco — certainly a soft thing for the gentlemen composing that body. But then the question of expense arose, other Legislators kicked against deadheading a select few to the golden shores, refused to provide money, and the logical result followed. The select few declined to pay their own fares, and instead of welcoming the man who had been honored by kings on the shores of the Pacific, made the magnificent journey of eight miles to welcome him to the soil of Pennsylvania at Mansfield, a village before unknown beyond the narrow limits of Allegheny county, but now famous throughout the length and breadth of this fair land. Here the first speech was fired at the distinguished visitor. In response the General intimated to the Legislative body that he was first the guest of citizens of Pittsburgh and then the guest of the Governor's staff. This is the story told by the inside fellows. The story printed on Saturday runs that Grant replied: "Gentlemen, I thank you." This, if true, was his first speech.

ARRIVAL—REPUBLICANS FOOLED.

About nine o'clock the guest and his receiving committee arrived at Fourth avenue, where, according to the statement made exclusively in THE POST of Saturday, it had been previously arranged the stop should be made. Readers of THE POST, anxious to catch a glimpse of the distinguished party, repaired to Fourth avenue, and saw them. Readers of our Radical contemporaries, anxious to catch a first glimpse of the distinguished party, followed the advice of those truth telling journals, repaired to the Union Depot, didn't see them and swore. The moral is plain, that Republican readers should seek THE POST for important facts. Arrived at Fourth avenue the guests, receptionists, etc., were tumbled into carriages and conducted to the Monongahela House. Here Grant enjoyed a brief rest. Mayors Liddell and Megraw and Judge Fetterman did the honor able.

FIRST CALL—PROCESSION—CROWDS.

About half past ten o'clock the first call was made and another speech was shot at Grant. The directors of the Chamber of Commerce made the siege this time. Grant's response was short, but we have only room for this sentence: "It was my firm belief, years ago, that there would be no permanent prosperity for the country and for the whole people until we had as a basis dollars which represented something that was in turn represented by the labor of the people." The General's next appearance in public was in the open carriage, behind three dashing blacks and prancing greys driven by Reddy McKelvey in the procession. The procession was certainly a big thing. The military never appeared to better advantage, and the fire departments, especially that of our sister city, which carried off the honors, never looked handsomer, never elicited more pride. Outside of these two features the procession amounted to nothing, if we except the handsome wagon of Connolly the fire extinguisher inventor. A large number of extinguishers were placed in the form of a pyramid and made a handsome display. The crowds on the sidewalks, too, were a big thing. Seldom has a greater jam been seen on Fifth avenue. The town was full of strangers, every surrounding town having contributed its quota. In the Allegheny park Grant threw a shovelful of dirt in a hole where was planted a tree in honor of the event. At Allegheny City Hall he reviewed the procession.

AT LIBRARY HALL.

In the neighborhood of three o'clock he arrived at Library Hall, where another speech was shot at him. This was the formal reception. The hall was scarcely two-thirds full, but that was owing to bad management because five hundred people called to purchase tickets of admission so as to witness the proceedings. Of course no tickets were sold, but these people evidently hadn't read THE POST, and they didn't know any better. The hall was very handsomely decorated. Many well known citizens had places on the stage, prominent among whom was the sage of Mt. Washington. As Mr. Bigham hobbled painfully over the stage the audience applauded and the remark reached the reportorial ear: "See how like a fairy he dances and skips along." The pith of Gen. Grant's reply to the address was: "In contrasting our country with others, the ease with which a poor man can obtain a livelihood is apparent." Then the visitor was taken in tow by Gen. Pearson. The General belongs to the Central Grant Club, and the reporter heard him dubbed "Duke Pearson," as he led Grant into a little ante-room to give the fellows a chance to shake with the "old man."

MORE CALLS—MORE SHOTS—BANQUET.

At six o'clock the School Principals called upon the General in a body to give Prof. G. P. Fulton a chance to shoot another long-winded speech at him. After the pedagogues came the Central Grant Club to whom he gave a mild dose of the cold shoulder. Councilman A. C. Hoyer (he will be made a Count) fired off the speech this time. The General replied: "This is a political club; you have pledged to vote for a man for whom I never yet cast a ballot and never will, and for whom I never voted in a convention." Some time later the Titusville and Oil City soldiers called but they had the good wit to dispense with shooting speeches at the guest. They drummed him out by way of variety.

About nine the ten dollar banquet began and there is no getting around the fact that it was a grand affair, even if we had the disposition to do so. The tables could not have been more handsomely decorated. But then there was room for fully twenty-five and doubtless fifty more guests. The bill of fare or program was also immense. It was gotten up in the highest style of the typographical art, though it must be confessed that the monogram on one page, "Welcome at Pittsburgh Landing," was rather suggestive to those well versed in the history of the late unpleasantness. After the feasting—we should say that General Grant neither ate nor drank, although there were five kinds of wine present—came the speech making. Counsellor Shallow was toast master. The honors of the evening were carried off by Judge Kirkpatrick. Tom Marshall—being dead-set against Grant—was announced as too ill to be present, which went down with those who didn't know better. Thomas isn't helping to swell the Grant boom any. District Attorney McCormick failed to make his response, because, as Tom Phelps announced, his wife grew ill and Mr. McCormick was compelled to leave for home. The banquet closed five minutes before the peep of the Lord's day. Mrs. Grant was tendered a reception at the residence of Mrs. Judge Stowe, in Allegheny, from five to eight P. M. She took in the procession from the United States District Court rooms. She wasn't, but the Pittsburgh ladies were mad because they were not invited to the banquet with the gentlemen.

THE SEVENTEEN SPEECHES.

But the sketch of Saturday's proceedings would be incomplete without the list of seventeen speeches fired at the visitor, with a brief comment on each. Here they are:

1st—By Chairman Souder—tells of Souder's honor.
2nd—By Speaker Long—neat.
3rd—By Grand Armyman Patterson—shortest of the day.
4th—By Maj. Wm. Frew—lengthy in telling how it would be short.
5th—By Judge Agnew—well conceived.
6th—By Principal Fulton—a stunner.
7th—By Club man Hoyer—bid for a sit.
8th—By President Ricketson—very fulsome.
9th—By Counseller Shallow—taffy.
10th—By Maj. Slagle—good.
11th—By Judge Kirkpatrick—best of the day.
12th—By Judge Collier—earnest.
13th—By John Dalzell—pretty.
14th—By Major Brown—sound.
15th—By Judge Agnew—to the point.
16th—By Josiah Cohen—took well.
17th—By Billy Moreland—wordy.

HE WALKS TO CHURCH THROUGH THE RAIN.

The treatment extended to General Grant yesterday does not reflect much credit upon the management of the demonstration. After a late breakfast the General waited in vain for the escort from the Grand Army of the Republic, which was to accompany him to Christ M. E. Church. But the escort didn't come, and about half-past eleven o'clock the General decided to go it alone. General Kane of Kane Station on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, who was commander of the Bucktail regiment during the late unpleasantness, saw the General and started out with him. Both visitors wended their way along Smithfield street to Fifth avenue, to Wood, along the latter and by way of Sixth avenue and Penn avenue to Christ M. E. church, which they entered precisely at ten minutes to twelve o'clock. The day was wet, cold and dreary, and although a slight rain was falling, the distinguished visitors both passed along the streets without an umbrella. They were both arrayed in great coats, which protected them from the slight rain, but their boots highly polished and their silk hats glossy as they started out suffered considerably from the rain. They were the center of observation as they passed three-quarters way up the aisle of the church and quietly took seats, while the pastor, Rev. Mr. Ramsay, continued the thread of his discourse. There were no especial features about the services, and no reference was made by the preacher to the presence of Ulysses.

MRS. GRANT SICK.

After services Gen. Grant and Gen. Kane returned to the hotel where Grant remained housed all day long. Mrs. Judge Jones had tendered an invitation to General and Mrs. Grant to take tea at her residence on Duquesne way last evening, but here was another slip. From her exposure on Saturday Mrs. Grant contracted a violent cold, and all day yesterday remained in bed. She was attacked with severe vomiting and Dr. Dake of Penn avenue, was summoned to attend her. By supper time she was considerably improved, was able to arise from bed and to eat a moderately hearty supper. She was still unable to receive any company and declined to see a number of prominent ladies who called upon her. Gen. Grant himself did the honors of the occasion to the fair visitors. Mrs. Grant will be sufficiently recovered to assume her part in the Harrisburg demonstration to-day. She was much too ill to venture out yesterday, and in consequence neither she nor the General called at the residence of Mrs. Judge Jones.

CALLING ON GRANT—A GOOD NIGHT'S REST.

A number of gentlemen called upon the General yesterday and enjoyed brief chats with him. Among the number was Gen. James T. Brisbin of the United States Army. General Brisbin was stationed in Montana, but is now wintering in Philadelphia on a furlough. He arrived here with his wife yesterday morning, and will remain with the Grant party till they leave Philadelphia.

At half-past ten o'clock last night the General and Mrs. Grant were driven to the Union Depot, where they entered their special car. General Tyner and wife had already gone to Washington, D. C., so that Grant and his wife were unaccompanied. Their car was hauled three miles out the road and there thrown upon a siding to remain till morning. This was done in order to prevent them from early rising, as their special train starts for Harrisburg at 6:10 A. M. to-day. The General had accepted an invitation to breakfast with the Duquesne Club, but Governor Hoyt telegraphed him that citizens of Harrisburg would anxiously await his arrival, and he cancelled the engagement much to the regret of the members of the club.

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A TOWN DESTROYED.

The Bursting of a Tank Causes a Loss of $200,000.

BRADFORD, PA., December 12.—A fire started in E. O. Emerson's well at Redrock, about six o'clock last evening, and at once caught the tank which burst, and the running fluid reached Emerson's 25,000 tank and it caught at once. It burned until five o'clock this morning, when it collapsed, and thousands of barrels of burning oil ran through the streets of the village. The entire town, with the exception of one hotel and two or three business houses, was burned. Hundreds of people are homeless, and many nearly naked. Loss estimated at $200,000.

The scene at the village, after the fire had consumed all there was to feed on, was simply appalling. A dense black cloud hung over all the surrounding country, and nothing but blackened beams and still smoking ruins show the site what had been not long before a thriving village. A relief committee has been formed to render aid at Gillmor, Derrick and Bradford. Mayor Bredin of Bradford, has telegraphed to Redrock as follows: "Call on me for all help necessary." A dispatch received by the Vice President of the Petroleum Association at New York, from the office of the Bradford *Star*, says that the suffering caused by the fire is intense. The weather, which had been warm, changed during the night and the fire drove hundreds out into the open air, almost without clothing. Aid is needed immediately to relieve the suffering. Immediately on the receipt of the above dispatch subscriptions were started at the Petroleum Exchange by the manager, and the members responded liberally. Funds are remitted by telegraph as fast as received. Hon. James Bredin, Mayor of Bradford, sends a telegram to the Western Union Telegraph Company as follows: "Redrock, a neighboring town, has been destroyed by fire. Three hundred families homeless. Can you assist us financially." The Western Union Telegraph will receive and forward any contributions sent to its offices.

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FINANCIAL PLETHORA.

An Unprecedented Money Supply in New York.

[N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.]

The western exchanges favor a steady accumulation of currency at this city, and when the funds now moving the hog and cotton crops have completed their functions, we may witness a surprising plethora of money. A review of the monetary movements of the last four months will illustrate this prospect. At the beginning of August the amount of money in the clearing-house banks was $77,300,000. Since that time $71,670,000 of gold has arrived from other countries. Within the same period the treasury has paid out $11,700,000 in the purchase of 6 per cents. These items give a total supply of money at this center from Aug. 2 to date of $154,670,000, yet the bank statements of last week show only $69,500,000 of lawful money in the banks. We have thus a balance of $85,179,000 distributed from New York throughout the country since the beginning of August. It is an invariable rule that the currency thus sent to the interior comes back to the seaboard about the opening of the new year. There is an immense amount of currency destined to flow back to the chief financial centre within the next few weeks. The foregoing figures refer only to lawful money. In addition to that, however, a considerable sum in bank notes has been sent to the interior, and some $100,000,000 has been added to the bank circulation during the four months. Reasoning from all precedents, we should conclude, from the foregoing facts, that 1880 will open with extraordinary facilities for an expansion of Wall street operations, whether those of a purely speculative nature or such as relate to the inauguration of solid enterprises which just now appear to be building up in all directions. Those, therefore, who imagine that the financial activity of the last few months has reached its final culmination may quite possibly find that it was but the beginning of an era of expansion that will make 1880 memorable in our financial annals. Our readers may, if they please, accept this as a prediction.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.
MWS

Why Louise Went Back.

[From the London World.]

Another and more important reason for the Princess Louise's visit to England than the one alluded to last week is the gratifying prospect of an heir being born to the future Dukedom of Argyle.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column. 48.

$1,425.50 Profits in 30 Days.

$10 to $100 invested in legitimate Stock Speculations in Wall St. pays immense profits. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. HEATH & CO., Brokers, 1227 Broadway, N. Y.
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$1,375.87 Profits in 30 Days.

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THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. fel:Wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.
Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.
Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes, not hours,** to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to **RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner Church street, New York.**

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.
oc18eod

WADE HAMPTON'S LETTER.

Wild Stories and Facts About the Pittsburgh Grand Army.

Who Are Doing It and Why They Are Doing It.

The announcement that Gen. Wade Hampton had been invited by the Grand Army of the Republic to lecture in this city and has accepted, has not only caused a great deal of talk among the members of that order hereabouts, but has also been the subject of comment—always favorable—by the most influential newspapers throughout the country. Following the announcement in these columns came the denial by an evening paper, owing doubtless to the fact that many members of the Grand Army have not been officially informed of the facts. The reporter yesterday obtained the full facts.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Post 117 of the East End, has established a fund for the relief of widows and orphans as well as destitute soldiers, which fund has dwindled down to about $150. To replenish it they concluded to give a series of lectures and appointed Capt. W. F. Aull and Fred Luty a committee to consult with Post 3 of Fourth avenue. The latter body appointed Capt. B. W. Baldwin and S. A. Will, Esq., to confer with Messrs. Aull and Luty, the idea being that the two Posts should manage the lectures conjointly and share the profits alike

Some time ago the joint committee met at the residence of Captain Baldwin, when it was decided to invite Wade Hampton, Ben Butler, General Garfield, Carl Schurz and General Kilpatrick, and to divide the labor each member of the committee was appointed to correspond with one of the distinguished gentlemen named. General Hampton was assigned to Mr. Will, and in his letter of invitation the latter embodied the ideas of the committee as they had cropped out in the discussion. The committee further agreed that they would not make public their proceedings till all arrangements had been concluded, when the full list of lecturers and their subjects could be published. General Hampton, however, incidentally mentioned the fact that he had received such an invitation to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, the latter journal printed the fact and the item was next republished in THE POST.

GENERAL HAMPTON'S LETTER.

These are the facts in the case, and following is General Hampton's letter, which Chairman Baldwin kindly allowed the reporter to copy so as to set at rest all further idle rumors:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 29, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR: Owing to the physical disability under which I labor at present, I have been forced to decline all invitations to deliver public addresses; but the invitation you extend is so cordial and so significant that I shall try to make an exception in its favor. It seems to me that no surer mode to restore harmony between the two sections of the country so lately contending in arms can be found than to bring the old soldiers of the two armies into friendly consultation. Brave men are apt to be generous, and if those who once opposed each other in battle could now meet as citizens of a common country, actuated by the desire of restoring harmony and cultivating peace among all classes, we should soon see the bitter sectional feeling which politicians are fostering for their own selfish ends laid at rest forever. Your invitation has this end in view, as I understand it, and I shall gladly co-operate with you in this laudable object. It will not be in my power to deliver an address just now, but I shall be happy to do so at some future time which will suit you.

I beg you to express to the G. A. R. my high appreciation of the honor done me, and thanking you for the kind terms in which you have transmitted the action of that body, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
WADE HAMPTON.

S. A. Will, Esq.

The Committee have not yet fixed a date for General Hampton's lecture, having been occupied of late at arranging for the Grant reception.

GOOD LUNGS.

DR. KEYSER is without question the best doctor for the Lungs and Throat in the United States. His LUNG CURE and PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP will cure a recent cough in less than a day. Price of Lung Cure, **$1 00**; Pectoral Syrup, **50** cents. Office, **240** PENN AVENUE. Sold by druggists. no24:d&W

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, **300** pages. Price, only **$1**. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of **6** cents for postage. Address, Dr. W. H. Parker, **4** Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. se20:13tW-bM

MARRIED.

KLOMAN—YOUNG—At Monongahela City, on Wednesday, December **10**, **1879**, CHAS. H. KLOMAN of this city, and Miss LOUIE C. YOUNG of Monongahela City.

DIED.

HUZZARD—Thursday, December **11**, **1879**, at **6:40** A. M., CHARLES HUZZARD, only son of Charles and Emily J. Huzzard, in the eighteenth year of his age.

PATTON—On Wednesday, December **10**, **1879**, at **1:15** o'clock, JOHN PATTON, in the seventeenth year of his age.

STRATTON—On Wednesday evening, December **10**, **1879**, at **7:40** o'clock, JOSEPH STRATTON, in the seventieth year of his age.

HOPPER—In this city, November **19**, JOHN F. HOPPER, a native of Pennsylvania, aged thirty years.

JOHNSTON—On Thursday morning, December **11**, **1879**, at **254** Washington avenue, Allegheny, THOMAS JOHNSTON.

WALLACE—Thursday, December **11**, **1879** at **5:15** P. M., of diphtheria, MARY B. WALLACE, daughter of Arthur L. and Almira E. Wallace, in the sixth year of her age.

ERNST—Friday morning, December **12**, **1879**, at **4** o'clock, MARY JANE, wife of H. G. Ernst, in the thirty-first year of her age.

TRUMAN—On December **11**, **1879**, at **12:30** P. M., JENNETTE B., daughter of William and Mary Truman, aged three years and six months.

LACOCK—On Friday afternoon, December **12**, **1879**, at **2** o'clock, REBECCA MARTIN, wife of James Lacock, aged sixty-four years.

DAY—On Saturday evening, December **13**, **1879**, at **9** o'clock, MARGARET BLAKELY, wife of George W. Day, in the fifty-second year of her age.

JOCHEM—On Saturday, December **13**, **1879**, at **9** o'clock P. M., HENRY JOCHEM, aged forty-one years, four months and four days.

MARSHALL—On Saturday evening, December **13**, **1879**, at **9:15**, THOMAS T. MARSHALL, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

PARKINSON—Mrs. ELEANOR PARKINSON, widow of the late John A. Parkinson, at her residence, Linden street, Hazelwood, B. & O. R. R., on Sunday, December **14**, **1879**, aged fifty four years.

McCULLEY—On Tuesday morning, December **16**, **1879**, at **12:30** o'clock, SADIE B., daughter of Hugh and Emma A. McCulley, aged four years, two months and twenty-five days.

[From California papers of Nov. 20.]

CARRIGAN—On board whaling bark John Howland, in the Arctic Ocean, July **27**, EDWARD CARRIGAN, first officer, from the effects of a gun-shot wound received accidentally while shooting walrus on July **6th**. He was a native of Harrisburg, Pa.

TWYFORD—In this city, November **19**, HONORA, beloved wife of Alfred Twyford, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, aged thirty-eight years.

WELTY—At Ewing Station, November **17**, JACOB WELTY, a native of Pennsylvania, aged fifty-five years.

DWALADER—At Willows, November **27**, neral ALLEN CADWALADER a native of nsylvania, aged seventy-eight years.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 17, 1879.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$229,917 77
Exchanges	936,049 16

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¼	50⅜
Reading	34	34⅛
P., T. & B	11	13½
Lehigh Valley	52	52½
U. Co.'s N. J	153	153½
Central Transportation Co	46	47
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	117	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	110½	....
Northern Pacific	32	32½
Do preferred	58	58⅜
Lehigh Navigation Co	37	37¼
Philadelphia & Erie	17¼	17½
Northern Central	31¾	32
Hestonville	25¾	26

No sales reported.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds dull and irregular. State securities quiet.

There was no feature of special interest on the Stock Exchange. The market was strong in early dealings and prices advanced ¼ to 2¼ per cent, the latter on Erie preferred. After the first board a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent. took place but the decline was soon revived and the market continued strong until nearly 2 o'clock. At this hour the reaction again set in and at the close prices showed a decline from the highest point of ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the latter on Michigan Central.

Transactions aggregated 195,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Northwestern, 10,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Lackawanna, 14,000 New Jersey Central, 6,400 Michigan Central, 4,600 C., C. & I. C., 1,600 St. Joes, 2,600 Ohios, 7,400 Western Union, 7,100 Pacific Mail, 477,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 28,000 Kansas & Texas, 1,300 Iron Mountain, 2,700 Pacific, and 2,800 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Close—Money market easy at 4@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 481¾; sight exchange 484.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106⅜	New 4s coupons	103½
New 5s coupons	103	Pacific 6s of 1895	120½
New 4½s coupons	105¾		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	46¾	Virginia 6s	26
Missouri 6s	107	Virginia 6s new	20
St. Joe	105	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	32¼	Pref'd off'd	107½
Tennessee 6s new	30		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	149½	W. St. L. & P	42
Panama	161	Do. preferred	65⅛
C. & P.	104¾	H. & St. Joe	33¾
Fort Wayne	112¾	Do. preferred	63⅞
Illinois Central	98½	Iron Mountain	46
B. & Q.	127	St. L. & San F	40
C. & A.	99¼	Do. preferred	47½
Do. preferred	118	First	66½
N. Y. Central	128	C. St. L. & N. O	24½
Harlem	154	Kan. & Tex	35½
Lake Shore	103¾	Union Pacific	86
Can. Southern	68	Kansas Pacific	85
Michigan Central	98½	N. Pacific	32½
Erie	41⅜	Do. preferred	58¾
Do. preferred	69½	Louisville & N	87½
N. W. C	87¾	Houston & Texas	47
Do. preferred	103	W. U. Tel	104¼
St. Paul	72¾	A. P. Tel	44½
Do. preferred	98½	Pacific Mail	34¾
St. P. & Min	46	Little Pittsburgh	35¾
St. P. & S. City	37	Adams Ex	105
Do. preferred	72¾	Fargo Ex	104½
Del. & Lack	81	American Ex	58
Morris & Essex	100⅜	U. S. Express	49
Del. & Hudson	74½	Quicksilver	22
N. J. Central	81¼	Do. preferred	63¾
O. & M	27¾	Leadville	5½
Do. preferred	56¼	Central Pacific	111¾
Chesapeake & O	18¾	Union Firsts	110⅜
Mobile & O	23¼	Land Grants	112½
C. & C	78	Sinking Funds	114¼
C. C. & I. C	20	Lehigh Wicks	110
I. C. & Lafayette	2¾	St. P. & S. C. First	....
B. C. R. & N	56¼	C. C. & I C. First	88
A. & T. H	16¼	Do. second	....
Do preferred	42¾	Reading	67¼

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	271	Pewabec	22
Copper Falls	4	Quincy	27
Franklin	26¼	Ridge	6¾

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 17.—Consols for money, 96 13-16; account 97 1-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 101¼; Pennsylvania Central, 51½; Reading, 35½; Erie, 42⅝; preferred, 71; do. seconds, 90¾. United States bonds—New 5s, 106⅜; 4½s, 109⅝; 4s, 105¾. The rate of discount in open market is 2¾@2⅞d; below the Bank of England 3@3⅛d.

Refined petroleum, 9¾.

Turpentine, 30s 6d.

PARIS, December 17.—Rentes, 81f 10c.

ANTWERP, December 17.—Refined petroleum, 23¾f.

LIVERPOOL, December 16.—Cotton steady at 6 13-16@6 15-16; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 10,000.

Bacon, long clear, 38s 6d; short clear, 40s.

Spirits petroleum, 38s.

Spirits petroleum, 7½s.

Linseed oil, 29s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, December 16.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Great distress has prevailed in agricultural districts owing to the severity of the weather, which is now, however, somewhat ameliorated, work being almost at a standstill. Root crops suffered severely from frost. Some of the land intended for wheat is still unsown. Young wheat has begun to show itself in England, but on the continent the appearance of growing crops is satisfactory. The condition of English wheat sent to markets is somewhat better, but deliveries small, and notwithstanding its defective condition many samples have advanced a shilling. Feeding stuffs also show an upward tendency. Foreign importations still continue liberal. Last week's arrivals in London and Liverpool were over 154,000 quarters, but despite these imports the tone has unquestionably improved. There has been some desire to speculate in wheat, but business for consumption chiefly confined to the immediate wants of country millers, others not wishing to increase their stocks before the holidays. Large American arrivals prevented an advance in American wheat. Russian, however, has risen a shilling, in consequence of the closing of the Baltic. Great confidence is felt in the course of prices after Christmas, in consequence of the scarcity. A good business was done in maize at 6d@1s improvement. Arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There has been a better demand for wheat off the coast, and latest prices show an advance of 1s 6d@2s per quarter, but the firmness of sellers rather checked the demand at the close. There was an improved demand for maize at 6@9d advance. There was but little direct business done in forward wheat, either for red winter or springs, owing to high American quotations, but there was a good demand for California and Oregon, which advanced 1s per quarter. Maize in little request. Barley quiet but steady. Sales of English wheat last week, 41,665 quarters at 44s 2d per quarter, against 61,963 quarters at 44s 10d corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom, week ending December 6th, 1,357,423 hundred weights of wheat; 209,699 hundred weights of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 17, 1879.

The general market was active. The demand for country produce continues to increase, without any material change in prices. Grain is quoted higher, with an improved tendency, and a brisk business is reported. Provisions remain dull, with a decline of ½c in prices for hams, shoulders and lard. This is the dull season for provisions and no change for the better is looked for until spring. Just now dealers are stocking their establishments with fresh meat to be prepared for spring. Groceries are fairly active, with no change to note. Following are the ruling quotations for wholesale transaction:

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $2 50@3 00; choice, $2 00@2 25; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ℔ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@25c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common $3 50@4 00; sweet $5 00@6 00; crab $7 00@8 00 ℔ barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 10@11c, prime Ohio factory, 13@13½c; jobbing, 13c wholesale: New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale: Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 9@10c; prime peeled do., 14@18c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ℔ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ℔ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 21c; in cases, 22@23c; pickled, 17@18c.

GAME—Quail, $2 50@3 00 ℔ dozen; pheasants, $4 50@5 00 ℔ dozen; squirrels, $1 00 ℔ dozen; venison saddles, short, 14@15c; do long 13@14c; wild ducks, $1 50@3 00 ℔ dozen; rabbits, 25@30c ℔ pair; grouse, $5 00@6 00 ℔ dozen.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 14@15c; new domestic, 16@17c; strained, 8@10c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 25@1 50; shellbarks, 90c@$1; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@55c ℔ bushel; peachblows, 55@60c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ℔ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 50@3 75.

POULTRY—Live chicken, 35@45c; dressed chickens, 9c; ducks, 10c; turkeys, 10@12c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ℔ bushels; timothy, $2 50@2 75 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 ℔ 100 head; onions, $3 50@3 75 ℔ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 37@1 39; amber and mixed, $1 35@1 37; rejected, 95c@$1 05.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 54@55c; mixed, 52@53c; yellow ear, 51@52c.

Oats—Prime white, 46@47c; mixed do., 44@45c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 90@95c; medium, 75@80c.

Rye—Western, 92@95c ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 75@7 25; choice red $7 25@7 50; extra choice amber $7 25@7 75; fancy St. Louis, $8 25@9 00; patents, $8 75@9 50; XX bakers $7 00@7 25; XXX bakers $7 25@7 75; low grade $4 00@5 00; rye, $5 25@5 75. Buckwheat $2 50@3 00 ℔ cwt.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands, $8 00@8 25 in barrels; kegs, $4 12@4 25; standard brands $6 50 in barrels; $2 37 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60c ℔ bushel.

HAY—Prime from country wagon, $19 00@21 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie, $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ℔ ton, $13 00@13 50; white middlings, $20 00@21 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chopped feed, $21 00@23 00; cornmeal, ℔ ton, $22 00@23 00; seconds, $15 00.

Groceries.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good Rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 13c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 17½@20½c; Rio, in bulk, 17@20½c; lower grades, 15@17c; Java, in papers, 32@35c; Java, in bulk, 29@30c.

Sugars—Cut loaf, 10½c; crush, 10½c; granulated, 10c; Standard A, 9½c; Off. A, 9¼c; yellows, 7½@8½c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 45c; prime maple, flavored, 43; choice sugar syrup, 43c; prime sugar syrup, 40c; good sugar syrup, 40c; good molasses syrup, 35c; black molasses, 25c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, 45@47c; old, none in market.

Teas—Young Hyson, 30c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 30@75c; Oolong, 30@80c; Souchong, 30@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 50@52c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 00; pepper, 16@16½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¾@8c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 4c; do, assorted papers 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sal soda, in kegs, 3c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl, 3c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 13c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8½c; French, 10@13c, as to size.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00.

TALLOW—City, 8c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do, mahogany, 45@50c; do, dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@65c; fine cut, 55c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs and over		9½
Do. Do. 14 to 18 lbs		10
Do. Do. 14 lbs and under		10½
Extra S. C. shoulders		7
Breakfast bacon, ex. sugar cured		9
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets		11
Do. knuckles and rounds		13
Do. all flats		10
Beef tongues, per dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders		6
Do. short rib sides		8
Do. clear sides		8½
Mess pork, ℔ bbl	14 00	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	14 00	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces		8¾
Lard refined, in half bbls		9
Do. do. in buckets		9½
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		10¼
Lard, refined, 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		10¼
Lard, refined, 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		10
Lard, refined, 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		10
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity		7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ℔ doz., 85c@$1 75; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 75; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 20@1 25; corn, do, $1 25@1 75.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel, ℔ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $3 00; George's codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do, $4 00; boneless cod fish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; halibut smoked, ℔ lb, 9c; No. 1 herring ℔ box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 25.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ℔ lb, 56@60c; mixed, 40@50c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 30; London layers, new, $2 75; Muscatels, new, $2 50@4 90; mat raisins, $4 85@5 25 ℔ mat; new, Valentia raisins, 8½c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 12½c; Dates, 7½c ℔ lb; Currants, 6½c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do, shelled, 40c; do, Sicily, 40c; do, Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 14½c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ℔ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ℔ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 25; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ℔ 100.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 50; No. 2 do, $1 75; No. 3 do, $2 00; No. 4 do, $2 25; No. 5 do, $2 50; No. 6 do, $2 75; No. 3 carpet, $3 00; No. 4 do, $3 25; No. 5 do, $3 50; No. 3 parlor, $3 75; No. 4 do, $4 00; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 25@1 75; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs per doz, $8 25; No. 2 tubs per doz, $7 25; No. 3 tubs per doz, $6 25; 2-hoop pails, per doz, $1 85; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 10.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, December 17, 1879.

The market was quiet and transactions were few. *Stowell's Petroleum Reporter* just out for December in referring to the oil trade for November says: "The future outlook for better prices mentioned in our October number as being somewhat encouraging then, has proven a reality during the month of November. By referring to the market reports, it will be seen that the price of United Certificates for the month of November averaged $1 08¾ ℔ bbl. for crude at the wells, 8 cents ℔ gall. for refined in New York against 87½ cents for crude and 7½ cents for refined in October. This advance in price is predicted upon the fact that the maximum amount of production has been reached and is now on the decline, and any amount of new wells likely to be drilled in the now known oil fields of Pennsylvania cannot keep it up to its present limit. The new wells completed in the month of October added to the daily average 5,148 bbls., yet failed to make good the falling off of the old wells by 2,652 bbls; and the new wells in November lacked 2,222 bbls. of making good the falling off of old wells for that month. The number of wells drilling and rigs in preparation for drilling at the close of the month of November was 126 more than at the close of October, making a total of 809, about one-third of which will probably be completed during the month of December, and will aggregate a daily average production of about 5,000 barrels, which can not possibly equal the shrinkage in production of the old wells. Therefore, we look for a further lessening of the production. Especially as the very best known producing territory in the Bradford district has been drilled over, and now the second crop of wells are producing less than the wells which were put down in the virgin territory."

SALES AND RESALES.

The following sales and resales were made at the Exchange to-day at the prices noted:

MORNING SESSION.

Barrels Sold.	Price Paid.
1,000 old	$1 16¼
1,000 old	116¼
1,000 old	116¼
3,000 dated Monday	116⅝
1,000 seller next week, old	116⅜
1,000 seller next week, old (D. A)	116⅝
2,000 old	116⅜
2,000 dated to-day (D. A.)	116⅝
1,000 dated next Monday	116⅞
1,000 old (D. A.)	116⅝
1,000 old (D. A.)	115⅞
1,000 old	116¼

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Barrels Sold.	Price Paid.
1,000 old	115⅞
3,000 old	116¼
2,000 seller next week, old (D. A.)	116¼
1,000 seller next week, old (D. A.)	116¼
1,000 seller all year	116⅜
1,000 dated to-day (D. A.)	116¼
1,000 dated next Monday	116⅜
2,000 dated next Monday	116⅜
1,000 old	116¼
1,000 dated next Monday (D. A.)	116¼
2,000 old	116¼
1,000 old (D. A.)	115⅝

D. A. means 5-16 above.

Sales 37,000 barrels; shipments, 31,320 barrels charters, 6,700 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—DECEMBER 17.—Cotton dull at 12⅝@12¾c; futures barely steady. Flour dull; receipts, 23,000 barrels; superfine State and western $5 50@5 80; common to good $5 85@6 40; good to choice $6 50@8 25; white wheat extra $6 25@6 75; extra Ohio $6 15@7 75; St. Louis $6 00@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 20@9 00. Wheat quiet; receipts, 14,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 30@1 35; No. 3 spring $1 35@1 38; No. 2 spring $1 44@1 35; ungraded red $1 41@1 52; No. 3 do $1 45; No. 2 $1 54½@1 55; No. 1 do. $1 56, mixed winter $1 51, amber $1 48@1 50; No 2 amber $1 52@1 53; No. 1 $1 54½@1 55¼; ungraded white $1 47@1 50; No. 1 do, sales of 28,000 bushels at $1 51¾; No. 2 red, December, sales of 73,000 bushels at $1 54; January, sales of 132,000 bushels at $1 56@1 56¾; February, sales of 280,000 bushels at $1 59@1 60; January, by cental, sales of 40,000 bushels at $1 61¾@1 61¼; February, by cental, sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 66½@1 66¾. Rye quiet but firm. Corn slightly in buyers favor; receipts, 18,000 bushels; ungraded 60@65c; No. 3, 61@61½c; steamer 63@63½c; No. 2 63½@64c; in store; round yellow 70@73½c; No. 2 December 64c; January 61¼c; February 61¼@62½c; February, by cental, $1 11. Oats dull; receipts, 39,000 bushels; mixed western 49@51c; white western 50@52c. Hay in good demand at full prices at 60@65c. Hops dull; yearlings 7@18c; Eastern and Western 30@38c; New York State 30@40c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses steady and in fair demand. Rice dull; Carolina 6¾@6¾c. Petroleum dull; United $1 15¾; crude 7½@8½c; refined 8½c. Tallow quiet but firm. Rosin nominally unchanged. Turpentine dull at 40½c. Eggs quiet; western 16@22c. Pork quiet; mess $12 25@12 62½. Beef steady. Cutmeats firm; long clear middles $6 87½; short clear $7 12½. Lard—Demand active; prime steam $7 60@7 72½. Butter nominally unchanged; western 14@28c. Cheese firm; western 8@13c. Whisky nominal at $1 17@1 18. Leather in fair demand; hemlock sole 28@31c.

Wool—Domestic fleece 32@48c; pulled 30@58c; unwashed 18@40c. Texas 21@38c.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing $28 00; Ingot Lake $21 37½@21 50; pig iron firm; Scotch $25 00@29 00; American $26 00@30 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $3 60@3 70; clinch $5 25@6 20.

Chicago—DECEMBER 17.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; No. 2 red winter $1 30@1 30¼; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 27 cash; $1 28 January; $1 29⅛@1 29¼ February; No. 3 $1 13; rejected 95c. Corn moderately active and higher; 40c cash; 40¼@40⅜c January; 40¼ February; 46⅝c May; rejected 38c. Oats quiet but weak; 34¼@34⅜c cash; 34⅛c January; 34⅝c February; 39⅝c May. Rye, 79c. Barley dull and lower at 87c. Pork unsettled and generally lower at $12 50 cash; $12 52½@12 55 January; $12 75@12 77½ February; $12 95 bid March. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $7 20 cash; $7 25@7 27½ January; $7 40 February. Bulkmeats firmer at $4 25, $6 45@6 55. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 76,000 bushels; corn, 137,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, 2,600 bushels; barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 37,000 bushels; oats, 31,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat strong and higher; advanced 1c. Corn strong and higher; advanced ⅜c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher; 34½c January; 35c February. Pork active, firm and higher; $12 65@12 67½ January; $12 77½ February. Lard strong and higher; $7 32½ January; $7 45@7 47½.

Baltimore—DECEMBER 17.—Flour very quiet; no buyers favor; western superfine $5 00@5 50; do extra $5 75@6 25; do family $7 00@7 50. Wheat—Western rather firm but inactive; No. 2 western, winter red, spot and December $1 52½; January $1 54½@1 54¾; February $1 57¼. Corn—Western lower for both old and new; western mixed, spot and December old 64@64½c; new 60@60½c; January 59¼@59½c; February 59½@59¾c; steamer 55c. Oats easier western white 46@47c; do mixed 45@46½c; Pennsylvania 46@47c. Rye higher and firm at $1 00@1 03. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions very quiet. Mess pork $13 75. Bulkmeats, loose none in market; do packed shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c. Bacon—Shoulder 5¾c; clear rib sides 8¼c. Hams 10½@11½c. Lard $8 75. Butter quiet; prime to choice western packed 22@28c; roll 20@24c. Eggs firm; fresh 22c; limed 16@18c. Petroleum—Crude nominal; refined 8⅛@8½c. Coffee—Rio cargoes 14@17c. Sugar quiet; A soft 9½c. Whisky firm at $1 14½@1 15. Freights to Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton 3-16@¼; flour 1s 6d@2s; grain 4s@4½s. Receipts—Flour, 3,375 barrels; wheat, 76,200 bushels; corn, 75,100 bushels; oats 800 bushels; rye, 2,300 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 61,700 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 256,900 bushels; corn, 383,000 bushels.

New Orleans—DECEMBER 17.—Cotton strong; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11½c; good ordinary 11¼c; net receipts 10,738 bales; gross 13,354 bales. Exports—Great Britain 2,015 bales; coastwise 1,887 bales; sales 11,000 bales; stock 295,203 bales. Flour weak; no low grades, $6 62½@7 25. Corn firm at 58c. Oats dull 50c. Cornmeal quiet and firm at $2 50. Hay steady; prime $26 00; choice $27 00. Pork $13 50. Lard quiet; tierce $8 37½@8 50; keg $9 00. Bulkmeats easier; shoulders, loose, $4 62@4 75; packed $4 87½; clear ribs $6 87½@7 00; clear sides $7 12½@7 25. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders $5 50; clear rib $8 00; clear $8 25. Sugar cured hams, new canvassed, $10 00@11 00. Whisky firm; western rectified $1 05@1 15. Coffee quiet; cargoes, ordinary to prime $13 75@17 00. Sugar in good demand; inferior $4 00@5 00; common to good $6 00@7 00; fair to fully fair $6 75@7 75; yellow clarified $7 00@8 00. Molasses quiet and steady; common 25@27c; certrifugal 25@33c; fair 30@32c; prime to choice 33@40c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice $6 12½@7 25. Bran dull at 75c. Sight exchange on New York $1 50 per $1,000 discount; sterling exchange 480.

Philadelphia—DECEMBER 17.—Steady; Minnesota extra family $6 75; choice and fancy $7 25; Minnesota patent process, $8 60. Rye flour firm and stock light at $5 50. Wheat depressed; western rejected, $1 45; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1 52; No. 2 red, December, $1 52 bid, $1 52½ asked; January $1 53¾ bid, $1 54 asked; February $1 56¾ bid, $1 57 asked. Corn dull; old western mixed, on track, 62½@63c; sail mixed, December, 59@60½c; January 59c bid, 60c asked; February 59¾c bid, 60¼c asked. Oats flat; mixed 48@48½c; white, 50@51. Provisions steady. Beef—mess $13 00. Prime mess pork $14 50; hams smoked 10½@11½c; pickled, 9@9½c. Lard—western $8 50. Butter dull; creamery extra 33@34c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 29@30c; Western Reserve extra 25@29; do good to choice 18@22c. Eggs quiet; western 20@22c. Cheese steady; creamery 12½@13c; do good 11@11½c. Petroleum nominal; refined 8⅝c. Whisky quiet; western $1 15. Receipts—Flour, 3,300 barrels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 41,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 7,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened and declined ⅛c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 28; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 27½c; No. 2 do $1 26½; December $1 25¾; January $1 27¼; February $1 29; No. 3 $1 11¼; No. 4, $1 05; rejected 93c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 40¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 34c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 77c. Barley weaker; No. 2 spring 73½@74c. Provisions firmer. Pork—Mess dull at $12 55 cash; $12 78 February. Lard—Prime steam, $7 28 cash; $7 45 February. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 68,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 3,500 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels

Toledo—DECEMBER 17.—Wheat dull but firm; No. 2 red winter December $1 37½; January $1 45 February $1 42; March $1 45. Corn dull but firm; high mixed 44½c; No. 2 spot 44c; January 43c; No. 2 white 44½c; rejected 43½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 39¼c. Cloverseed dull; prime $5 15. Hay firm; light $5 35@5 40. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter January $1 40; February $1 43; March $1 46.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 17.—Cotton firm at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 33@1 36. Corn firm at 41@44c. Oats steady at 39@41½c. Rye steady at 92@93c. Barley quiet at 90c. Pork dull at $13 00@13 50. Lard—An advance is asked but none established. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Greenmeats dull; shoulders $4 00; sides $5 80. Hams $7 00. Whisky active but lower at $1 09. Butter easier; choice Western Reserve 24@25c; prime do. 22@23c; prime to choice Central Ohio 19@20c. Linseed oil firm at 75c.

Boston—DECEMBER 18.—Flour firm; western superfine $5 25@5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats, $7 00@9 50; winter $7 50@9 00. Corn firm; old mixed and yellow 65@68c; new 63@65c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 53@55c; No. 2 white 51½@52c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 49@50c. Rye at 95c@$1 00. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; corn, 22,000 bushels; wheat, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 barrels; corn, 10,000 bushels; wheat, 16,000 bushels.

Louisville—DECEMBER 17.—Cotton firmer at 12@12½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 28@1 32. Corn steady; white, 47c; mixed 46c. Oats quiet and steady; white 40c; mixed 39c. Rye firm at 91c. Hay steady and in fair demand at $15 00@17 00. Pork firm at $13 50. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce $8 50; do keg, $9 25. Bulkmeats steady at $4 12½, $4 50, $6 37½@6 87½. Bacon nominal. Hams 11c for new Magnolia. Whisky inactive at $1 09.

Memphis—DECEMBER 17.—Cotton firm; receipts, 3,926 bales; shipments, 2,462 bales; stock, 112,532 bales; sales, 2,080 bales; export, 200 bales; spinners, 2,100 bales; speculation, 500 bales; middling, 11⅜c.

Indianapolis—DECEMBER 17.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red $1 33@1 34. Corn firm at 40c Oats firm at 38@41c.

Oswego—DECEMBER 17.—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn lower; No. 2 western 58c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The tone of the market continues buoyant and strong, but business is quiet, transactions being mostly restricted to making deliveries on account of the firmer orders. Cotton goods in less demand but firm. Prints quiet and steady. Clothiers are placing some orders for heavy woolens for next season. Flannels in moderate request and firm. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, December 17, 1879.

The past week has been an exciting one in the live stock market in these yards. The shipments were not heavy, but enough arrived to make the market very lively. The attendance of buyers has been quite good, and sales were made rapidly at the prices quoted below. Every evening the pens were well cleared. Reports from the East and West have been good, and this, together with the cold weather, accounts for the healthy state of the business.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

Arrivals were light and market active. We can announce that prices have advanced fifteen to twenty-five cents since our last report. Market closed firm at the following prices, with favorable reports from Eastern trade:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$5 20@5 35
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 25@4 80
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00@3 50

SHEEP.

Supply light and about all sold at last week's quotations:

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs. wethers	$4 50@5 00
Good, 95 to 100 lbs. wethers	4 10@4 25
Fair, 80 to 90 lbs	3 50@4 00
Common, 65 to 75 lbs	3 00@3 25
Lambs	4 00@5 00
Light calves	3 00@5 00

HOGS.

Receipts liberal and demand light. Buyers as a general thing are holding off to-day. Few selling at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$4 70@4 80
Best Yorkers	4 40@4 50
Common	4 25@4 35
Roughs	3 50@4 00

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, December 15, 1879.

CATTLE.

The number on sale was small, considerably below an average, and with a fair attendance of buyers, and a supply unequal to the demand, sellers had no difficulty in establishing an advance of ¼ to ⅜ of a cent ℔ lb. Included in the offerings were several holiday bullocks, which brought holiday prices, although all grades ranging from fair to prime sold readily at the advance. Half fatted heifers, fat cows and steers brought no advance notwithstanding the light offerings, as there were but few of the kind in question wanted.

Sales were made in a retail way at 6@6½c for choice holiday stock; 6@5½c for good to prime beeves, and 4½@4½c for common to fair; do bulls and fat cows, 2@3c; and small, half fatted heifers and steers sold at the same range. Fresh cows still quoted at $25 00@45 00 per head. Veals, 4@5c ℔ lb. for light weights, as to quality. The stock on sale was 412 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was light, and the market active at a decided advance since last Monday. Sheep sold at from $3 00 per head to 4½c ℔ lb, and lambs at 4 to 5¼@5½c, the latter an outside figure. There were but 594 on sale.

HOGS

Were in liberal supply, but with an increased demand, the market was brisk at full prices, say 4½@5c in a retail way, gross. Several lots were wholesaled at $4 35@4 40. These figures show considerable of an advance.

New York—DECEMBER 17.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 3,800 head; market active and firm at further advance of ¼c on medium to prime grades; no Texas, Cherokee or Colorado cattle on sale; poor to fair natives 7@9c; good to prime 9¾@10c; extra and premium do 10¾@11¼c; outside figure for 19 Illinois steers, 1,040 pounds. Exporters used 700 fat steers at 9¾@10¼c. Shipments yesterday and to-day, 210 head live, and 1,500 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts for 2 days 7,700 head; market firm for good stock; dull and weak for inferior; sheep $4 25@6 00; lambs $6 00@7 37½; carload Christmas sheep, 200 pounds could have been sold for $6 50. Shipments for two days 300 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts for two days 9,670 head; market quiet at $4 80@5 00 live; $6 00@6 25 for city dressed western.

Buffalo—DECEMBER 17.—Cattle—Receipts 1,377 head; consigned through 245 cars. Market dull and slow and prices unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,600 head; receipts through, 11 cars. Market firm and tending up; fair to good western sheep $4 12½@4 85; mixed sheep and lambs $4 60@4 90; western lambs $4 75@5 50. All offerings disposed of.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,155 head; receipts consigned through, 80 cars. Market dull; Yorkers, good to choice, $4 50@4 60; heavy and medium $4 65@4 80; few extra selected for $5 00; heavy ends $4 00@4 50; pigs $4 10@4 15.

Chicago—DECEMBER 17.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; shipments, 11,000 head; few good mixed $4 00@4 25; good to choice heavy $4 30@4 60; no market for mixed packing.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; choice and butchers steady; shipping $3 40@5 50; butchers' $2 00@3 60; calves $3 25@4 25; feeders and stockers $2 30@3 70.

Sheep—Receipts 3,000 head; market fairly active but week at $3 25@5 00.

Watertown, December 16.—Cattle—Receipts 520 head. Market for good fairly active, for inferior qualities dull, with prices hardly as strong as last week; choice $7 00@7 37½; extra $6 50@6 75; first quality, $5 75@6 25; second $5 50; third, $4 00@4 50.

Swine—Western fat swine, live $5 50@5 72½; northern dressed $6 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,986 head. Supply light; many flocks in fine order; prices no higher on common grades; best quality slightly advanced; sales in lots at $2 00@3 75 each; extra $4 00@5 25; spring lambs $4 00@5 50.

St Louis—DECEMBER 17.—Cattle firm and fairly active; good to fancy shipping steers 1,300 to 1,605 pounds, $4 25@4 90; light $3 50@4 00; native butchers' steers much wanted at $3 75@4 25; cows and heifers $2 25@2 75; feeders $3 00@5 50; Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 500 head.

Sheep in urgent demand and scarce; fair to fancy muttons $3 25@4 00. Receipts, 350 head; shipments, none.

Albany—DECEMBER 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 508 car-loads, against 491 car loads last week; average quality fair to good; demand limited and prices unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 88 car loads, against 97 car loads last week; fair to good sheep $4 00@4 50; good Canada stock $4 75@5 00. Lambs equally strong at an advance of ½@1c at $6 50@6 60 for prime Canada; common to fair $5 00@5 50; good $6 00; extra $6 00@6 50.

Philadelphia—DECEMBER 15.—Cattle—Market fair; sales 2,000 head; prime $5 75; good $5 25; medium $4 75; common $4 25.

Sheep dull; sales 6,000 head; prime extra $5 00@5 25; good $4 25@4 75; medium, $4 00@4 25; common $3 50@4 00. Lambs $5 50@6 00.

Hogs—Market fair; 5,500 head; prime Chicagoes $7 25; good $7 00; medium $6 75; common $6 25.

Baltimore—DECEMBER 14.—Beef cattle—Trade only fair in better grades ½c higher; very best $4 62½@5 50; first quality $3 62½@4 25; medium $2 12½@3 62½; ordinary $2 00@2 25; most sales at $2 50@4 12½. Receipts, 2,719 head; sales, 1,998 head.

Swine—Trade only fair. Receipts, 6,491 head; quotations $5 25@6 75.

Receipts of sheep 1,840 head; quotations, $3 50@4 50; lambs; $4 00@5 00.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 17.—Hogs dull and lower; common $3 60@3 85; light $3 90@4 10; packing $4 10@4 25; butchers' $4 25@4 35; receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

Indianapolis—DECEMBER 17.—Hogs steady at $4 10@4 25. Receipts, 600 head. Shipments, 261 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—DECEMBER 17.—Wool nominally unchanged at full prices; Ohio and Pennsylvania 50@57c; Michigan and Wisconsin 47@55c pulled wools very scarce at 42@62c.

Philadelphia, December 12.—Wool quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 50@55c; extra 50@52c; medium 55@55c; coarse 49@52c; New York, Michigan and Indiana western fine 48@50c; medium 54@55c; coarse 48@50c; washed combing and delaine 50@58c; unwashed 40@45c; tub washed 50@60c; pulled 45@50c.

THE people have been so much imposed upon by worthless Blood Purifiers that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing invaluable medicinal virtues, and is worthy of the public confidence. *AYER'S SARSAPARILLA* cures, when anything can cure, the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

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FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1880.

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A large consignment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of West of England, French and German Broad and Narrow Woolen Cloths, of all shades and colors, French, English and Scotch Fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Turback, Moscow and Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchillas, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, Scotch, French and German Paisley, India Cashmere, Queensland, Ottoman, Real Camels Hair and other fashionable and desirable Shawls. Swiss, Nottingham and Tambour Lace Curtains, &c., &c. Dress Goods in great variety, such as Heavy Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and Lyons Poplins, All-Wool Merinos, Sateen Cloths, Cashmeres, Serges, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, &c., &c. A very rich and rare assortment of Lyons Silk Velvets, Velveteens and fine Plush Suitings, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, from **1** to **3** yards wide. A large line of English and American Blankets, Flannels, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery, Rugs, &c., &c. Marseilles and Turkish Quilts, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

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Fruit Cake, Mince Pies, &c.

Valencia Raisins ℔ lb, **10**c; **10** lbs for **$1**.
Seedless Raisins ℔ lb, **12**c; **9** lbs for **$1**.
Sultana Raisins ℔ lb, **12**c.
Extra London Layers ℔ lb, **20**c.
Extra London Layers ℔ ¼ box, **95**c.
Extra Layer Figs ℔ lb, **18**c; **6** lbs for **$1**.
Leghorn Citron ℔ lb, **25**c.
Lemon Peel, ℔ lb, **22**c.
Orange Peel ℔ lb, **22**c.
All of the above goods are strictly new.

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On the Kansas Pacific Railway. **3,000,000** Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT. **$3** to **$7** per acre. **11** years credit. Wheat **20** to **50** bushels; Corn **40** to **100** bush. per acre. No Manure needed. Good climate, pure water, fine schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address S. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
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NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Dec. 15. To Arrive To-Day, Dec. 15.

40 Boxes, 50 lbs. Each,

EVAPORATED UNPARED PEACHES.

These goods are of a lot selected for our own special trade, and a trial will convince you they are the finest and best selected in the market; only **22**c per lb.

A large lot of FRENCH PEAS, three varieties, **22**, **25** and **30**c per can.
10 cases **2** lb cans Roast Turkey.
10 cases **2** lb cans Roast Duck.
10 cases **2** lb cans Roast Goose.

DRIED FRUITS (IMPORTED.)

Dried Cherries, extra large, **14**c per lb.
Dried Cherries, Seedless, **25**c per lb.
Dried Prunelles (Italian), **22**c per lb.
Dried Pears (Nutzeln), **15**c per lb.
Dried French Prunes, very large, **30**c per lb.
Dried French Prunes, extra large, **25**c per lb.
Dried French Prunes, large, **22**c per lb.
Dried Figs (layers) choice, **18**c per lb.
Lemon Peel, **22**c; Orange Peel, **22**c per lb.
Citron Peel, **25**c per lb.
Raisins, Dehesa Layers, choice, **35**c per lb.
Raisins, Dehesa Layers, **30**c per lb.
Raisins, London Layers, **20**c per lb.
Raisins, loose Muscatelles, **12**½c per lb.
Raisins, Seedless, **12**c; do. Valencia, **10** per lb.
Currants (Zante), **8**c per lb.
Peaches, Alden Evaporated, Pared, **35**c per lb.
Peaches, Pared, **18**c per lb.
Peaches, halves, **9** and **10**c per lb.
Apples, Alden Evaporated, **10**c per lb.
Plums, Pitted California, **22**c per lb.
Raspberries, very fine, **35**c per lb.
Blackberries, very fine, **11**c per lb.

EVAPORATED BLACKBERRIES.

These goods are the finest quality, and we know them to be the only lot of Evaporated Blackberries in Pittsburgh. **1** lb equal to **2** lb common dried, only **18**c per lb.

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Peaches, Blackberries, Apricots, Cherries, Gooseberries, Damsons, Blue Plums, Strawberries, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Lombard Plums, Oxheart Cherries, Bartlett Pears, Pineapples, Raspberries, Quinces, Whortleberries.

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Atmore & Sons' Plum Pudding, **1** lb cans, **27**c; **2** lb cans, **48**c; **3** lb cans, **75**c; **4** lb cans, **90**c.
Crosse & Blackwell's London, **1** lb cans, **60**c; **2** lb cans, **$1**; **3** lb cans, **$1 60**; **4** lb cans, **$2**.

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Atmore's Mince Meat, **5** lb firkins, **65**c each.
" " **10** " **$1 25** "
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" " loose, **10**c per lb.

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Soups Ready for Immediate Use.

Green Turtle, Bouilli, Concomme, Okra or Gumbo, Tomato, Mullagalaway, Vermicelli, Chicken Broth, Mock Turtle, Game, Oxtail, Mock Turle, Chicken, Oxtail, **1** lb cans, Terrapin, Beef Tea, Pea, Julienne, Maccaroni.

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☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL election for officers of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of McCandless township, will be held at the house of Jacob Trax, in said township, on MONDAY, JANUARY **5th**, **1880**, between the hours of **1** and **4** o'clock, P. M. WM. PEEBLES, Secretary.
de20:W3t

☞ ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, Castle Shannon, Allegheny county, Pa., a red cow. The owner is hereby notified to come forward and prove ownership, or she will be sold according to law.
1tW HENRY STRENG.

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